The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 206.—Vol. IX.] LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1839. [Price { with a supplement. } 6d.

TO MINERS.—WANTED, a thoroughly-experienced Person, to take charge of a RAILWAY TUNNEL, where the stratum is of the very worst description of white rock (salary, 35s. per week). The whole of the individual's time to be devoted to the works. Apply (by letter, post paid) to "Box A. 45," Post-office, Liverpool—none need apply who are not of sober habits. Testimonials where formerly employed will be required.

Liverpool, July 30.

SUPERIOR MINING INVESTMENT.—A FEW SHARES are now offered for SALE in WEST FOWEY CONSOLS MINE. The Mine adjoins, at the east and north, the celebrated Fowey Consols Mine, which for several years has been the second most productive Mine in Cornwall, and has already realised profits amounting to £280,000; on the south west of West Fowey Consols are East Crinnis and Pembroke Mines, which have divided profits amounting to £180,000. West Fowey Consols Mine, which is just below some granite hills, extends over nearly a square mile of mining killas, as congenial for the production of copper ores as any in Cornwall, and is just as prolific in metallic veins or lodes as Fowey Consols—about twenty veins or lodes having been already discovered within her limits. West Fowey Consols is at present worked by two pumping steam-engines, whims, and all other requisite machinery, as will more clearly appear by the plans and prospectus of the Mine—for inspection of which, and further information, apply to the Mining Journal office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street; to Mr. Barden, John's Coffee-house, Cornhill, London; to Messrs. Whitby, Clarence-buildings, North John-street, Liverpool; application will also be duly attended to (if by letter, post paid) if made either to Captain Davis, R.M., or Mr. John Puckey, agents at Fowey Consols Mine, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

West Fowey Consols Mine, May 31.

LEAD MINE, ENGINE, AND OTHER MACHINERY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. HUXHAM, on Monday, the 12th day of August, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Prockter's (the White Hart Inn), Launceston, in the county of Cornwall, the unexpired term of twenty-one years (created by an indenture of lease dated Jan. 9, 1836), of and in all that mine, called or known by the name of the NORTH TAMAR SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINE, situate in the parish of Levant, near Launceston, aforesaid, together with the ENGINE and other MATERIALS, which, by law, are liable to be removed by the present proprietors, and all the ORE that now lies on the surface. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Whinnerah, accountant, Liverpool; or to Captain Trelease, at the Mine.

COAL and IRONSTONE at BENTLEY, near WALSALL.—TO BE LET, on lease, in one or more lots, ALL THE MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE lying under the northern part of the Bentley Estate, consisting of three excellent SEAMS OF COAL (known as the Three-feet, the Five-feet, and the Bottom Coals), together with the IRONSTONE MINES (distinguished as the Black Gubbin, Black-band, New White Stone, Best Gubbin, Blue Flats, and the Diamond Mines). This part of the Bentley Estate contains about 550 acres, and is particularly eligible for the erection of extensive Iron Works, the strata lying nearly horizontal, and the deepest part of the mines not exceeding 140 yards from the surface. The Wyrley and Essington Canal runs through the centre of the property, and the Anson branch of the Birmingham Canal is within about 200 yards, to which there is access by a railroad, which will also connect with the Limestone Works in the adjoining part of the Estate.

Any of the mines may be seen in work by application to Mr. George, or Mr. Jas. George, at the Bentley Iron-works, who will also show the property. For further information, application may be made to Harvey Wyatt, Esq., Acton-hill, near Stafford; or to Mr. Silverwood, Somercoates, near Alfreton, Derbyshire.

CURRENT-GOING COLLIERIES IN SOUTH DURHAM.—TO BE SOLD, the LEASES of all those extensive and valuable coal mines, called WOODHOUSE CLOSE AND ETHERLEY GRANGE COLLIERIES, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, in the county of Durham, containing two excellent seams of first-rate quality, and comprising a level, and very compact royalty, exceeding one thousand acres of unwrought coal, situate in the centre of the great Auckland coal-field, and bounded by the Black Boy or Tees Wallsend, the Adelaide, the St. Helen's Tees, and the old Etherley collieries. These mines have been won by a powerful pumping engine, now but partially employed, in consequence of the strata being in a great measure drained. The colliery is well stocked with machinery for drawing and preparing the coals, horses above and underground, chaldron waggons, workmen's shops and houses, railroads, rolly and tramways, and every other description of stock and materials for a large undertaking. The produce of these collieries is conveyed to the ports of shipment by a junction branch to the public line, and whilst the local, mariner, and general prosperity of the port of Stockton is rapidly increasing, and official returns exhibit the transactions from that port, both as regards foreign and home export in the article of coal to be already of considerable magnitude, and of rapid continuous increase; the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, now forming, presents increased facilities. The Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway, now also in course of formation, passes over the centre of the royalty, on the line of which an additional shaft may be sunk at small expense. The colliery being in current going operation, and the royalty extensive, the powers of production may be increased to a very considerable extent. This valuable tract of coal may be confidently recommended to the capitalist or a company as a sure and safe investment, free from all speculative risk—the mines being now explored, and the value proved for household purposes, for gas works, and for steam navigation, for all of which the respective produce has been sold extensively. The home trade at the depôts of Darlington, Croft, Yarm, Stockton, and other points of the Stockton and Darlington and Clarence Railways, and the sales at the pit to carts, with the increasing demand for coke for home use and exportation, forms a valuable adjunct to the colliery, to which the opening of the Great North of England Railway to the city of York must be of important benefit, by extending the demand in Yorkshire. The mine being at present in profitable operation, an immediate interest would arise to the purchasers.

Plans of the properties may be seen at the offices of George Johnson, Esq., Willington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of W. C. Newby, Esq., Stockton-on-Tees, from whom further information may be obtained.

JOYCE'S PATENT HEATING APPARATUS, held exclusively for England and Scotland: with an improved and very valuable Patent Machine for Green Houses, combining Hot-water, Air, and Steam; together with the Patent Fuel adapted for all purposes. Mr. GEORGE ROBINS begs to notify to Capitalists and Speculators that he is favoured by instructions from Mr William Harper, the sole proprietor, to submit to public competition, at his Great Rooms in Covent-garden, on Wednesday, the 14th of August, without the slightest protection as to price, the above extremely valuable and fast-improving PATENT; the respectable proprietor feeling compelled to part with his interest in it, in consequence of his other multitudinous affairs engrossing his whole time and attention. In announcing for UNRESERVED SALE Joyce's celebrated Patent Heating Apparatus, Mr. Robins feels that in order to do justice to his employer he must travel a little out of the usual course, because he is placed in a situation of more than ordinary difficulty. He is fully aware that he has to overcome a ridiculous public prejudice; but he feels so strengthened by the real intrinsic worth, as well as the actual and positive success of the Patent, that he approaches his task with confidence. Facts are stubborn things, and it requires a few only to be mentioned to compel the most virulent enemy of this PROFITABLE AND SUCCESSFUL PATENT to hold his peace. Notwithstanding the outcry raised far and wide—notwithstanding the virulent and partizan attempts to crush and annihilate—nay, notwithstanding the most unfair attacks—this unsurpassed invention has risen triumphantly beyond, and defeated its little-minded opponents by its own proud superiority—for will it in One Year, from March 1838, to February 1839, it effected a *bona fide* and CLEAR PROFIT of upwards of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.

This is no suppositious statement; it is an incontrovertible fact, and, therefore, requires no comment. The progress since that period has been highly gratifying, and the time has at length arrived when Mr. Harper begins to feel the cheering effect of his unflinching vigour and determined attitude of defiance—meeting and destroying most effectually all opposition by the very substantial and profitable proof of an IMMENSE IMPROVING REVENUE. Independent of the profit before mentioned, there is an improved and singularly perfect APPARATUS for HEATING GREEN-HOUSES, &c.; from which alone a considerable income, either by manufacture of by granting licenses, may be effected. This improvement is quite new, and generally known to the public, and the patent for both is enjoyed exclusively for England and Scotland, under separate patents. The shipments to all parts of the globe may be accounted a great auxiliary. In conclusion, Mr. Robins begs to observe, that every information will be afforded by Mr. Harper, on the premises, 58, King William-street, London-bridge, where every thing connected with the patent may be investigated. A Green house apparatus, in full work, may be inspected at the rooms in Covent-garden daily, together with specimens of each particular kind of Stove at present manufactured; an independent and large income may also be derived from the PATENT FUEL alone.

Particulars are now ready, and may be had at 58, King William-street; the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill; the Mart; and at Mr. George Robins' offices, Covent-garden, where also an elaborate and lucid statement of accounts for fifteen months may be inspected.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE, FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonials to its excellence with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.:—

"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuze; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the LEASE and PLANT of a NEW COLLIERY, within five miles of the port of Swansea, and about 300 yards from the canal.

This coal-field extends under 400 acres, is now opened to the upper vein, and at work on a limited scale; its quality has been proved equal to the best for smelting purposes and for steam-engines.

The Church and Graigola veins extend through the whole of this property, at moderate depths.

It is the only extensive range of coal to be disposed of fit for domestic and manufacturing purposes, having a communication with the Swansea Canal and Harbour.

The stratification is very easily inclined, and all the veins worked on the south crop remain untouched under this property.

Further information will be given by applying to Mr. C. B. Mansfield, Solicitor, or to Mr. Redhead, Coal Viewer, Swansea.—All letters to be post paid.

BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, AND THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The directors of this company are prepared, under the powers of their Act of Parliament, to take up LOANS of MONEY on debenture to a limited amount, in sums not less than £200, and to remain from three to seven years, at the option of the lender, for which interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid half-yearly, at the London and Westminster Bank, but subject to the same being paid off by the company, on giving twelve month's notice to that effect. Tenders, stating the amount, to be addressed to the Secretary, John Thompson, Esq., at the company's offices, 11, Abchurch-lane, King William-street.

By order,

11, Abchurch-lane, July 18. JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary.

LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY.—The works of this railway being finished, the directors will receive applications from any person competent to the management and control of the workshop, &c., and to superintend and direct the repairs of the permanent way, locomotive and fixed engines, and other details of business, connected with the daily working of the line.

The applicant must have passed from five to seven years in the service of a civil engineer of eminence, and practical experience in the construction of railways, and must also have personally superintended the construction of a portion of a line of railway, and must not be less than twenty-seven, nor more than thirty-five years of age. He must produce such testimonials of his competence as the directors may approve, and give security if required.

Applications by letter only, post-paid, will be received until the 25th inst, No. 1, Bank-buildings, August 3. R. S. YOUNG, Sec.

SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—CONTRACTS FOR SINKING SHAFTS, &c., at the Summit Tunnel, between Woodhead and Dunford bridge.

The Directors of this undertaking are desirous of LETTING the SHAFTS Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and the DRIFTWAYS leading therefrom, singly or otherwise.—Printed forms of Tender may be had at the Company's Offices, in Sheffield and Manchester; or at Mr. Vignole's Offices, 4, Trafalgar-square, London, and plans and Sections may be seen and copied at Mr. Cooper's, Salterbrook. The Tenders to be delivered in sealed, and addressed to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company only, on or before Saturday, the 10th day of August, and an answer in writing will be given within a week after that date to all parties who have delivered such tenders.

(By order), CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Manchester, No. 15, Piccadilly, 20th July.

WENDRON ROYAL MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the holders of shares in the above Company may RECEIVE their PROPORTION of the FUNDS DIVISIBLE, on winding up the concern, by application to Mr. King, 39, Lothbury. Apply between the hours of Two and Four o'clock.

NORTH TAMAR MINING COMPANY.—At a Special General Meeting of the North Tamar Mining Company, this 8th July, 1839, at the Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool,

Resolved—That Mr Bright be chairman of this meeting.

Moved by Mr. Molyneux, seconded by Mr. Webb, and resolved,

That the beneficial interest of the mine, the engine, and other machinery, be advertised for sale by public auction; that the sale take place at the mine in one month from this day, and that immediately after the sale the company be dissolved, and their affairs wound up.

Moved by Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr. Hebblewhite, and resolved,

That Mr. Slater, Mr. Molyneux, Mr. M'Culloch, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Wood, Mr. Roscow, Mr. Bright, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Ingleby, &c, and they are hereby appointed a standing committee, to carry into effect the above resolution.

Moved by Mr. Slater, seconded by Mr. Molyneux, and resolved,

That the directors and committee, in case they should deem it imperative to pay off any debts of the company, that they have a lien on the engine and mine for any monies they may advance, and that they have hereby full power to reimburse themselves out of the proceeds of sale of the mine and materials.

Moved by Mr. Molyneux, seconded by Mr. Harrison, and resolved,

That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the *Mining Journal*.

Moved by Mr. Roscow, seconded by Mr. Hebblewhite, and resolved,

That the secretary insert in the *Gazette* such a notice of the dissolution of the co-partnership of the company as will be legal. R. BRIGHT, Chairman.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Molyneux, seconded by Mr. Slater,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, for the very able, impartial, and efficient manner in which he has presided over this meeting.

WHEAL HENNOCK AND CHRISTOWE MINING COMPANY.—At an Adjourned General Meeting of the shareholders, held at the Mine, July 16th, 1839,

Colonel DRAKE in the chair,

The following reports were read:—

The directors beg to inform you that since the last General Meeting of shareholders, the whole of the undisposed shares have been placed in the hands of highly respectable parties, and beg to congratulate the shareholders on the cheering prospects of the mine, as per annexed reports of the captain and purser.

Hennock Mine, July 16, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I beg to hand you a report of of our present prospect and proceedings in the above-mentioned mine, since our having discovered that there are two distinct lodes in the south part of our mine. After clearing the south whim-shaft to the adit level, we immediately commenced sinking it for a ten fathoms level, and when completed we drove east and west to cut the different lodes, and in driving about five fathoms east we cut the eastern lode, and found it to be about eighteen inches big, and producing some excellent work for lead and silver ores. We then commenced driving on the course of the lode, and have since driven north about ten fathoms, on a good lready lode, where the backs will be taken away on tribute. We have sunk a winze from the adit to the ten fathom level, and we discovered that that the lode had changed its underlay about eighteen feet above the back of the level, which change has proved very advantageous to the production of the lode; after finding the lode to look well for many fathoms in length going north, we thought it advisable to put men in the ten fathom level south from the engine-shaft, and drove about three fathoms and cut lead in the lode, where we have since driven about ten fathoms on a good productive lode; by this you may see that we have twenty fathoms of backs to the north of the south whim-shaft. Having holed our ten fathom level we shall commence to drive south on the course of the lode, being prevented before for fear of cutting water, having cut a slide in the end, and in cutting through the slide we cut a little water, and were obliged to stop; we are now sinking our shaft from the two to the twenty fathom level, and expect to cut the lode in about four weeks from this time, and from the appearance of the lode going down in the bottom of the ten fathom level there can be no doubt of our having a good lode, as there is a good course of lead gone down for twenty fathoms in length; we shall also drive west to keep the western lode, having now a drain for our water. Our prospects in the lead mine are certainly very cheering.

As to the manganese mine, I beg to say that in sinking a new shaft, a little to the west of the old workings, we have discovered some fine branches of manganese, and from the appearance of the ground there can be no doubt of its making a good bunch; we have now fifty tons ready for market, and should have had a much larger quantity by this time, but could not get sufficient hands for crushing. I am most happy to say that the quality of this is better than any we have yet risen.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HENRY JAMES.

The following is the Purser's report:—

In laying before the meeting a statement of the accounts, the purser feels great pleasure in calling their attention to the productiveness of our lead and manganese mine, having disposed of four hundred and fifty-eight pounds worth of manganese, and having now ready for market about five hundred pounds worth of the same article, and in course of dressing between three and four hundred pounds worth more, making a total of about one thousand three hundred pounds worth, together with about two hundred and fifty pounds worth of lead ore ready for market, making a further total of £1550 on an outlay of £645 0s. 7d. It was the intention of the company, when they started, to have made two calls of twenty-five shillings, and instead of which we have been enabled to work the mines from their own resources, and lay open very considerable ground for tribute, which on examination will be found equal to a dividend of 30 per cent. on the original outlay, an instance of rare occurrence, and which they have been enabled to effect by the directors' entrance, on the faith of produce.

It was resolved—

That the reports and accounts now read be adopted and published.

That thanks be given to the directors for the liberal and handsome manner in which they have come forward on behalf of the company.

That thanks be given to Mr. Molyneux, as purser, and Capt. A. James, as agent, for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.

That Mr. J. Frost and Mr. J. Petherick be again appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Col. Drake, for his gentlemanly and dignified conduct in the chair.

SOUTH WALES.

ANTHRACITE ASSOCIATION.—At a Public Meeting of Anthracite Proprietors, held pursuant to public advertisement, at the Assembly Rooms, Swansea, on Monday, the 22d day of July, for the purpose of FORMING an ASSOCIATION for EXTENDING the USE of ANTHRACITE COAL

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq., in the Chair

Moved by Mr. Pritchard, and seconded by Mr. John Biddulph,

That an Association be now formed, and be called "THE SOUTH WALES ANTHRACITE ASSOCIATION."

Moved by Colonel Pemberton, and seconded by Mr. John Arthur,

That the object of this Association shall be to demonstrate the applicability of Anthracite Coal to those purposes to which it has hitherto been but partially applied, and to make the properties of this very valuable fuel generally known and appreciated.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Martin, and seconded by Colonel Pemberton,

That a fund be now raised for defraying the expenses that will necessarily be incurred in effecting the above object, and subscriptions declared by all parties present; and that the secretary be requested to make application to all others interested in anthracite property, for their contributions to this fund, and to hand over the same to the treasurer.

Moved by Mr. Biddulph, and seconded by Mr. Newman,

That seven gentlemen be now appointed a committee to carry out the object of this Association; and that it be the duty of such committee to take measures for securing the use of Anthracite Coal—1st. In Locomotives. 2d. In Marine Engines. 3d. In Land Engines. 4th. For Foundry purposes; and following these, or contemporary with either of them, to adopt any other means calculated to secure the object of this Association; that it be deemed necessary that four out of seven of the committee shall assent to any and every proposition involving an outlay exceeding £5 before it shall be a valid act of the committee; and that subscribers to the amount of £10 shall be entitled to full information upon the subject of all experiments, and be allowed to inspect all plans and machinery. And that it be a further instruction to the committee, that they shall not expend any of the funds of this Association in furtherance of patents, except the whole of the members of the committee shall be unanimous on the expediency of the measure.

Moved by Mr. John Arthur, and seconded by Mr. J. Player,

That Sir T. Brancker, and Messrs. J. Biddulph, W. Chambers, jun., E. James, C. James, J. Martin, and T. Jevons, be nominated the committee; and in the event of any member of the committee declining to act, the said committee be empowered to nominate another person in his stead, but that Sir T. Brancker and Mr. Jevons, who do not reside in this district, shall be considered as corresponding members of the committee.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Martin, and seconded by Mr. Arthur,

That Mr. J. Rowland be appointed Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. Evan James, and seconded by Mr. C. Newman,

That a general meeting of subscribers be held quarterly, to whom the above committee shall report progress, and by whom accounts shall be audited.

Moved by Mr. Pritchard, and seconded by Mr. Brown,

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Cambrian*, the *Mining Journal*, and such other papers as the committee may think fit.

Moved by Mr. Downman, and seconded by Mr. R. Curt,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to T. Pritchard, Esq., for the service he has rendered all parties interested in the success of Anthracite, and for the unremitting attention, zeal, and ability exhibited by him in the office of Honorary Secretary.—(All the resolutions were agreed to unanimously).

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Chairman.

Moved by Mr. J. S. Fenke, and seconded by Mr. J. Jones,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to W. Chambers, Esq., for his very able conduct in the chair.

	£		£
Messrs. Chambers	100	Treachter and James	100
Joseph Martin	100	H. English, F.G.S.	10
The Gwendraeth Company	100	Colonel Pemberton	10
Jevons, Arthur, Wood, and Co.	50	E. O. and J. Manby	25
John Arthur	10	John Player, jun.	25
David Arthur	10	Thomas Pritchard	25
H. R. Downman, Carmarthen	10	John Jones	25
A Friend	5	P. V. F. Martin and J. S. Feake	50

The above sums were subscribed by gentlemen present at the meeting. The subscription paper is now lying at the *Cambrian* office, and those gentlemen who were prevented attending the meeting of the 22d inst., are requested to intimate the amount of their respective contributions.

COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

PRESIDENT—His Grace the Duke of BUCCLEUCH, K.G., F.R.S.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHAIRMEN.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, V.P.
The Marquis of Tweeddale, V.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, V.P.
Berkley Westropp, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Snow, Strahan, Paul, and Co., 217, Strand | Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bridges and Mason, 23, Red Lion-square.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. E. B. Curtis.

Notice is hereby given, that the prospectus is now ready for circulation, and the office opened from Ten to Four o'clock daily for registration and general business.

By order of the Council,

Office, 16, Pall mall, July 29. J. E. B. CURTIS, Secretary.

Prospectuses may be had at the office, where every information will be given; of the solicitors, Messrs. Bridges and Mason, 23, Red Lion-square; of Mr. Weale, architectural library, 59, High Holborn; of Mr. Setchell, bookseller, 23, King-street, Covent garden; and at 24, Cornhill, City.

All communications must be post-paid, and addressed to the secretary.

This day is published, Tenth Edition, revised and greatly enlarged,

MAUNDER'S TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE; comprising an English Dictionary, an English Grammar, a Universal Gazetteer, a Classical Dictionary, a Chronological Analysis of General History, a Dictionary of Law Terms, &c. &c. 9s. 6d. cloth; 10s. 6d. roan gilt.

"We have here, in a form admirably adapted for the traveller's portmanteau, the most complete and generally useful publication which it has ever fallen to our lot to notice."—*Athenæum*.

Also, Second Edition, uniform in size and price, of

THE BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY:

Containing Memoirs of nearly 12,000 Individuals.

"A valuable repository for biographical reference."—*Lit. Gaz.*

London: Longman, Orme, and Co.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. have just published, price 2s.,

THE MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY, for August, containing—A Critique upon the singularly interesting Natural History Discoveries made in the interior of Africa by Sir James Edward Alexander, K.L.S., as detailed in his recently published narrative of the expedition. Inquiring—the gigantic hairy baboons which inhabit the banks of the Orange river, and murderous travellers by hitting them in the neck—the extraordinary animal resembles the rhinoceros, but provided with knee horns, which produces a clapping noise by striking against each other—the remarkable antipathy possessed by the lion, from a knowledge of which the use of fire-arms and all artificial weapons is rendered unnecessary in repelling his attacks. Secondly—a review of the shooting exploits in Southern Africa, of Captain W. C. Harris, now re-printed from the original Bombay edition by Murray. Also, various original memoirs by eminent Naturalists, and miscellaneous scientific intelligence.

Also, price 2s. 6d.,

NATURAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATIONS.

A work principally intended to furnish delineations, executed by eminent artists, of unpublished objects in Natural History, preserved in the Private Cabinets of British Collectors. The Illustrations to the first Number consist of

I. A splendid hitherto undiscovered species of Lemur, from New Holland: in the cabinet of the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S., President of the Entomological Society.

II. A series of Fossil Shells from the Crowline Crag of Suffolk: in the Cabinet of S. V. Wood, Esq., late Curator to the Geological Society.

III. The jaws and other fossil remains of an extinct species of Shark, discovered by Miss Anning in the cliffs of Lyme Regis: in the Cabinet of Edmund Higgins, Esq.

IV. A highly-finished PORTRAIT on steel, of WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., generally known as the "Father of English Geology."

No. II. will appear September 1st.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

To Engineers, Railway Directors, Steam Boat Proprietors, Manufacturers, and others requiring Steam Power.

MESSRS. BUNNETT and CORPE respectfully solicit attention to their new PATENT CONCENTRIC STEAM-ENGINE, which, by its novel formation and arrangements, combines compactness of form, increase of power, speed, and economy in working, to an extent hitherto unattainable. Descriptive plans and particulars, also cards to view the Engine in operation at their ENGINE and PATENT REVOLVING IRON SHUTTER WORKS, Deptford, may be obtained at their office, No. 26, Lombard-street, London.

Where also may be seen, specimens of Fairbank's Patent Platform WEIGHING MACHINES and WEIGH BRIDGES, for which they are appointed sole agents for London and its vicinity.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY.

Railway Bills—Petition of promoters of an intended railway from Chester to Holyhead, *for revision of the standing order requiring a deposit of 10 per cent. before the introduction of railway bills*; ordered to lie on table.

Soap Duties Regulation—Bill read second time, and committed for Monday next.

MONDAY.

Mr. Speaker reported the Royal Assent—To the Ship Propeller Company Bill.

Message from the Lords—That they have agreed to the Stannaries Courts (Cornwall) Bill.

TUESDAY.

Dean Forest Commission—Accounts presented, *of number of days the commissioners attended in execution of their duties*, amount of salary and contingent expenses [ordered 19th July]; ordered to lie on the table.

Brighton Cemetery—Bill read third time, and passed.

Message from the Lords—That they have agreed to the Timber Ships Bill, with amendments.

Bank of Ireland Acts—Report thereupon deferred.

THURSDAY.

Manchester and Birmingham Extension (Stone and Rugby) *Railway*—Time further enlarged for committee to report till Monday, August 19.—Petition against; referred to committee on the bill; counsel ordered.

Timber Ships Bill—Lords amendments agreed to.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PATENT CORK MANUFACTORY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT—JULY 29.

THOMSON *v.* SEARS AND BARRETT.—In this cause, which was partly heard on the 25th inst., Messrs Knight Bruce, Jacob Whitmarsh and Loftus Lowndes were counsel for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Wigram and Sutton Sharpe for the defendant, Jeremiah Barrett. This suit related to the Patent Cork Manufactory, in which the defendants had joined the plaintiff, but they subsequently deprived him of his interest therein—for the restitution of which the present suit was commenced. The defendant, Sears, had become bankrupt, and supplemental bills had been filed against his assignees. An objection was raised by defendant Barrett's counsel, that he had not been made a party to the supplemental bill; and his Honour ordered that a supplemental bill should be filed to bring defendant, Barrett, before the Court, with liberty for the plaintiff to amend his bills generally for that purpose. The hearing, therefore, is postponed till next Michaelmas Term.

HULL AND SELBY RAILWAY COMPANY.

BELL *v.* THE COMPANY.—Mr. K. BRUCE applied *ex parte* for an injunction on behalf of the plaintiff, who was the owner of a pottery and wharf on the banks of the Humber, near Hull, to restrain the company from proceeding with their railway, which was intended to run between the wharf and the deep water, without providing the plaintiff with a new wharf as a substitution for the old one. An affidavit stated that the company were proceeding to throw in stuff to raise the level in front of the plaintiff's wharf, in contravention of one of the provisions of their Act, which directed that no wharf or slope along the river should be interrupted or injured until another wharf or slope, as convenient or as near thereto as possible, was made.

His HONOUR thought a *prima facie* case was shown for an injunction.

BRITISH IRON COMPANY.

COURT OF CHANCERY—JULY 31.

ATTWOOD *v.* SMALL.—Messrs. JACOB, WIGRAM, and S. SHARP, concluded the argument in favour of Mr. Small and the other defendants. They pursued the same line, and urged the same topics, as were adopted by Mr. K. Bruce when the case was last before the Court. They contended that the demurrer for want of parties was right, and that the Vice-Chancellor had come to a correct conclusion. If Mr. Attwood wished to obtain interest on his purchase money, it was inconsistent to claim the rents and profits too. He now sought to enforce a contract against the present company, as it were, vicariously, in satisfaction of that which had been entered into in 1826. The three directors, with whom personally the contract had been made, might be liable, but Mr. Attwood would not be satisfied with a bill only against them. If the whole of the company were to be charged, then they were brought back to the objection, that the representatives of Mr. Morris were not before the Court. In conclusion, they prayed that his Honour's decree might be confirmed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he would hear Mr. Sergeant Wilde, in reply, on Saturday next.

SOUTH WALES ANTHRACITE ASSOCIATION.

On Monday, the 22d ult., a numerous and highly respectable meeting of anthracite proprietors was held at the Assembly Rooms, Swansea, pursuant to public advertisement.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. PRITCHARD, in rising to propose the first resolution, said, that he took advantage of the opportunity thus offered, to give a brief history of the circumstances which led to the convening of this meeting. Having, some three months since, then a stranger to every gentleman in this room, become a resident of this neighbourhood, with a view to looking after some anthracite property in Carmarthenshire, I obtained an accidental introduction to Mr. Evan James, from whom I learnt that the interest generally, confident of the great powers of this fuel, were anxious for some measure calculated to bring it into general use; Mr. James, at the same time, handed to me a document, nothing less than a plan for uniting in one body men of fortune with men of science, for the declared object of perfecting methods of using anthracite for every purpose to which it may be applicable, and then of securing the profits of such plan by patent right. Upon my urging the objections I felt to this scheme, as being subversive of the best interests of the entire body, the gentlemen connected with the scheme I have alluded to, with a readiness creditable to their honour, declared that, as they only contemplated the scheme with a view to making the properties of anthracite more generally known, so if the entire body, who must reap a common benefit, would join in defraying the expenses of its introduction, they would gladly abandon the scheme they had committed themselves, to subscribe to a general fund, and concede, in addition, any amount of knowledge upon the subject their experiments may have given them. Upon this a preliminary meeting of anthracite proprietors was held at the Castle Hotel, in this town (Swansea), on the 30th June, and what was done there and since has been laid before every person interested in anthracite, so far as my information enabled me to do so; and it is a great satisfaction to those gentlemen who have taken the trouble upon themselves, to find so influential a response to their call as that we now see in this room. I have received answers to most of the communications, all warmly approving the object of this meeting, but declining to mention any specific subscription till some organized plan shall have been laid before the different parties; and this, I trust, will be arranged before we separate.—[The honorary secretary then read letters from many noblemen and gentlemen; he also informed the meeting that he had sent circulars to the proprietors of anthracite in Pembrokeshire and other places, to which no replies had yet been received, probably from the parties being from home].—It now only remains for me, gentlemen (continued Mr. Pritchard), to restore to you the trust which was ceded to me by the provisional committee, and I only hold office till the permanent committee shall have made arrangements.—Mr. P. concluded by moving the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Biddulph.—*See advertisement.*

Col. PEMBERTON proposed the second resolution, and expressed himself highly in favour of the object of the association.—Mr. ARTHUR seconded this proposition, and also expressed his hearty concurrence therein.

Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN, in proposing the third resolution, said—It would be useless for me to take up the time of this meeting in expatiating on the valuable and useful qualities of anthracite, for these are as well known to each of you as to myself. I have long thought it necessary that a fund should be subscribed by those interested in anthracite, whether lessors or lessees, for the interests of both are precisely alike when considered with that liberality which ought, and I believe does, characterise the gentlemen and merchants of this prosperous and rising district. I fully concur with what has fallen from Mr. Pritchard with regard to patents. The fund of this association should on no account be expended upon patents. What we want is to extend the uses of anthracite, and that is to be done only by demonstrating to the public its quality, its purity, and its power. We should get it tried in locomotives upon some of the great railroads, in marine engines, and in many other processes. It is fruitless to endeavour to conceal the truth—patents on fuel and other matters connected with mines and metals all tend to cramp and shackle, and cannot in our case fail to injure the interests of anthracite. Nothing will prove this more than the unfortunate and protracted suit now pending between Mr. Crane and Mr. Prest, of the Neath Abbey. I do not mean to cast the least reflection or blame upon either of these gentlemen, for I believe each of them thinks that he is steering the honourable and proper course, and that he has justice and honour on his side. Now I state on my own knowledge, that this litigation has been the means of preventing capital to the amount of more than £60,000, being expended upon anthracite property. Anthracite only requires to be proved to be appreciated and adopted to an extent far beyond the expectation or hope of any of us. I beg again to be allowed to say, that one fund should be entirely devoted to the increasing of the consumption of anthracite generally, without looking to one valley or another, by extending the knowledge of it; and this is to be done only by an exposition of its valuable qualities. Everything will depend upon your electing a proper and honest committee, who will not be influenced by local partiality, but who will heartily unite to advance the interests of the proprietors of anthracite generally, from Hirwain Common to the extremity of Pembrokeshire. Let every interest be fairly represented, and the object of this meeting cannot fail to be obtained.—Col. PEMBERTON seconded the resolution.

Mr. LONG WREY said, about fifteen years ago, gentlemen, when I took my collieries, it was not the fashion to talk of the properties of anthracite, although I even then had perfect confidence in its applicability to the arts and manufactures of this country. We had an association formed three years ago—and I think it would be quite as well to refer back to the old association—and I must give this as my reason for not joining this, though my opinion of the invaluable qualities of anthracite is by no means diminished. Indeed every day's experience tends more and more to convince me of the superior merits of this fuel. I assign as another reason for my not joining in subscribing to the funds of this association, that there is in this room a party who has obtained a patent, and has embodied in his specification the very words, suggestions, and plans proposed by me a long time ago.

Mr. MARTIN observed, that the present association should disclaim any participation in any patent whatever; and hoped that the committee would be instructed not to be concerned in any patent whatever; and that he trusted this would meet the views of Mr. Wrey, and that he would thereassist this association.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, that as the old association had not gone on, and had proved inefficient, the only advisable course to pursue would be to form the present, which was so ably supported by all parties interested in the anthracite section of the mineral basin of South Wales.

Mr. ARTHUR said he was a subscriber to the old association referred to; and although he had laid out a larger sum of money than he had subscribed, yet he was prepared to pay his proportion towards Mr. Wrey's loss in any legitimate experiment, and which would be sanctioned by the committee of the old or the new association.

Mr. MARTIN said, that he had hoped, for the sake of all parties, that the matter relating to the old association would be allowed to act as an estopel to the proceedings of the new; as their present proceedings were so unanimously supported by all who had any interest in anthracite property.

Mr. MANBY, in reply to the observations of Mr. Wrey, said, he could assert positively that there is no similarity whatever between the construction of the boiler of Mr. Wrey and that for which Mr. Player has taken out a patent.—The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. J. BIDDULPH, in moving the fourth resolution, observed, that it would be a matter of the highest importance that the business of this association should be carried on by a committee of gentlemen interested in the object of the association, and urged upon the meeting the necessity of selecting such gentlemen as, by their business-like habits and integrity of purpose, would inspire confidence to all parties interested.

Mr. C. NEWMAN warmly concurred with Mr. Biddulph in his view of the constitution of the committee.

Mr. JOHN ARTHUR, in moving the appointment of the committee, observed, that in his opinion the views of the meeting and the interests of every man connected with anthracite would be honestly represented by the seven gentlemen he then had the honour of proposing.—*Vide* advertisement.—Mr. PLAYER fully concurred in Mr. Arthur's view of these appointments, and had much satisfaction in seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The sixth resolution, appointing Mr. Rowland, treasurer, was moved by Mr. MARTIN, seconded by Mr. ARTHUR, and carried with general approbation.

Mr. EVAN JAMES, in proposing the seventh resolution, took occasion to say that, as a member of the committee, he should not feel satisfied if he was considered one of an irresponsible body; that, having been appointed, he should honestly do his duty, and consider himself a trustee of the general weal, and that, desiring to render a periodical account of his stewardship, he should propose—"That a general meeting of subscribers be held quarterly, to whom the above committee shall report progress, and by whom accounts shall be audited."—Mr. NEWMAN fully appreciated the propriety of Mr. James's remarks, and seconded the resolution. Carried unanimously.

Mr. PRITHARD moved, and Mr. BROWNE seconded the eighth resolution.

Mr. DOWNMAN appropriately introduced the ninth resolution, which was seconded by Mr. CORT.

Mr. J. S. FRAKE, in moving the tenth resolution, paid an appropriate compliment to the very able conduct of the chairman. This resolution was seconded by Mr. J. JONES, and agreed to unanimously.

A subscription was entered into, and several parties declared their contributions, whilst many delayed to signify the amount of theirs, till they had opportunities of conferring with their associates as to the amount. The paper now lies at the office of the *Cambrian*, and all parties interested are requested, without delay, to declare the amount of their respective subscriptions.

A party of gentlemen adjourned from the meeting to the Mackworth Arms, where a sumptuous dinner was served; and all parties seemed to vie with each other in their cordial support of the committee appointed for carrying out the object of the association.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Stoke Climsland, July 29.—On Saturday last our usual monthly setting was held on this mine, and the tutwork and tribute again set on favourable terms. Hitchen's shaft is sunk 3fms. 4ft., and is now progressing through favourable ground. The 100 fathom level west of the cross-cut is driven in the course of the lode 4fms. 3ft. 6in.; the lode is now about one foot wide, of a similar character as hitherto described, mundic and spar, with stones of copper ore, very kindly. In driving west of the engine-shaft, at the eighty fathom level, the lode is much as last reported, worth about two tons per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is holed to the winze from the bottom of the seventy fathom level, and up to the point of holing the lode continued very good, worth about six tons per fathom. The lode in the seventy fathom level west has much improved within the last week, is now about fifteen inches wide, and worth two tons per fathom. In driving west, at the sixty-two fathom level, the lode is six inches wide, and worth about one ton per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is about one foot wide, and worth from one and a half to two tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes, in the back of the sixty-two fathom level, is still a rich course of ore, of about two and a half feet wide, and worth from six to seven tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes, at the back of the forty fathom level, continue without alteration, still worth about three tons per fathom. In driving east of the cross-cut, at the seventy fathom level, on Flapjack lode, we find the lode very large, from four to five feet wide, composed of mundic, spar, and capel, with stones of copper ore and lead, very kindly. In the tribute département no alteration worthy of remark, still looking well. The parcel of copper sampled at Calstock Quay, on the 22d and two following days, weighed 175tons 2cwt. 1qr., of a similar quality to the last parcel.

F. PHILLIPS.

GWINEAR MINING COMPANY.

July 27.—We sold this day 2 tons 15 cwt. 0 qr. 20 lbs. tin, at 44*l.* per ton—121*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 4 cwt. 1 qr., at 40*l.* per ton—8*l.* 10*s.* Total, 129*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The thirty fathom level, east of engine-shaft, small branches of tin, and kindly. In the twenty fathom level, east of ditto, we have a branch of good tin, six inches wide. In the twenty fathom level, west of engine-shaft, we have branches of tin, but not rich. The ten fathom level, east of ditto, is poor at present.

C. H. RICHARDS.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

July 28.—The eighty fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is orey throughout, and very kindly. In the eighty fathom level west the lode is disordered at present. In the seventy fathom level east the lode is three feet wide, and orey throughout. In the seventy fathom level west the lode is eight inches wide, and good ore. The sixty fathom level east is suspended. In the winze, bottom of sixty fathom level west, the lode is eight inches wide, orey, and very kindly.

C. H. RICHARDS.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

July 24.—In reporting to you on the state and present prospects of this mine, I beg in the first place to say that the lode in engine shaft continues large and good for tin, equal to what it has ever been. The 142 west is producing good work for tin with some copper ore, worth from 13*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 142 east is large and yielding some tin and copper ore, but not rich, though much more promising than the level above immediately over. The lode in the 132 west is about three feet wide, two feet of which is good work for tin, worth about 13*l.* per fathom; this level is having open good tribute ground, one pitch working in the bottom, at 7*s.* 6*d.*, has a good appearance for tin; men likely to do very well. The 120 west immediately over the end at the 132 has very much improved in the last day or two (for tin), and is very promising; the east end same level, lode three feet wide, half the width good work for tin, worth about 13*l.* per fathom. The pitches and stopes in the back of the 110 fathom level are looking well both for copper and tin, improved since my last. The ninety end east has very much improved for tin since my last, and is still improving, is now worth about 20*l.* per fathom. The eighty-one end is worth about 15*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. The seventy-two end will produce six tons of copper ore per fathom, worth from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per ton. The winze sinking under the seventy-two, on north part of the lode, and fifty-eight end, are yielding fair quality work for tin. On the whole I am glad our prospects are now better than for the last six months.

W. PAUL.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

July 29.—Buckingham's perpendicular shaft is in course of cutting down to the back of the forty-two fathom level. In the twelve fathom level, east of south adit shaft, we have cut the cross-course, and must, therefore, drive south to cut the lode on the eastern side; the men are at present engaged in cutting a plat. In the twelve fathom level west the lode in the end is about six inches wide, composed of black and grey ores, spar, &c.; the lode appears widening in the bottom. In the thirty west, on the south lode, the lode is eighteen inches wide, composed of spar, prian, and small bunches of black and grey ores—the lode is still improving. In Wilkinson's engine-shaft the lode is two feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and good stones of yellow ores. In the deep adit, west from Wilkinson's, the lode is three and a half feet wide, spar, peach, and mundic.

STEPHEN LEAN.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

July 29.—To-day we have held the usual monthly setting here for August, and the following particulars I beg to hand you as my report:—I find Johnson's Flat-rod engine-shaft is sunk below the seventy fathom level; the ground is very favourable for sinking, and the lead lode there is about one foot wide, producing good work for silver-lead. At the seventy fathom level going south on the lead lode it is wide, and produces a little ore. The same level north of the engine-shaft the lode is about eight inches big, and good work. We are also driving east and west on Johnson's tin and copper lode, at this level (seventy); it has still the appearance of the lode being disordered or split into branches, varying in size and quality, some of which we find four inches wide, rich in tin, and at other times some smaller, and rich in copper; there has been no material alteration since we first commenced driving on their course, but we have yet a hope that ere long they will concentrate and become a regular lode. Johnson's whim-shaft is sunk to the seventy fathom level, but the seventy north end is not yet communicated; we have about six fathoms more to drive before we shall hole to said shaft. The lode in the latter, the last fathom or two sinking, has much improved, being about ten inches wide, and good work. At the sixty fathom level we find the lead lode rather small, and in a hard nature, but yielding some lead. At the north mine we deemed it proper to continue driving south, on the lead lode, at the twenty fathom level, in order to give that lode a little further trial, and more especially to cut one or two of the east and west lodes, which we supposed to be near at hand, and about a week since were so fortunate as to intersect the first, and am happy to say the present appearances are quite encouraging for copper; it is on an average three feet wide, and producing some excellent stones of yellow copper ore; so far as we have driven (about six feet) the ground passing through will set at a tribute; in the mean time, I beg to remark, that it is premature to make any calculations of what this lode is likely to turn out, being only a few feet off from the cross-course—all that we can say is, that so far as we have seen it appears likely to prove valuable. In reference to the lead lode in that part of the mine it is about eight or ten inches wide, with a little lead, but not rich. We have been endeavouring to find the Holmbush lode, on the back, in our north ground, and consider we have succeeded in cutting it just in a line or direction where it should be; it is of a very hard coarse nature, and small, but being near the surface more must be done before we can venture to offer our opinion on such an object; one thing, however, it appears that this lode has been cut in the adit driven north for so long a distance. We are making preparations to ventilate and let down the water from that adit, so as to enable us to inspect it, and when done you shall know the result. Having such a succession of wet weather every day, we find it impossible to do anything in the south ground, which I recommended at the general meeting, on the discovery made on the lead lode, about 300 fathoms to the south of Johnson's Flat-rod engine-shaft; the water or springs are actually higher than in the winter season, therefore all our thoughts of operations there must be abandoned for the present. We have set this instant twelve tribute pitches, varying from 30*s.* to 9*l.* per ton, and three others not out for the survey, making altogether fifteen in number.

R. ROWE.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

July 29.—I am glad to inform you that our tribute ground continues to look well. In the levels we have but little alteration; in the forty end the lode is not so large, but possesses more ore. The shaft, in sinking, is also more promising, and I hope the next level will be a good one.

July 27.—Our setting this month shows that we have about the same number of tutworkmen employed, with a little increase in the number of tributers. In sinking under the forty fathom level, at Christowe, the lode is hard, but large, with favourable symptoms of ore, and the forty fathom level east is promising to give us another bunch. At Williams's our prospects are improving; the lode is eighteen inches wide, with stones of good ore. The level is now getting under a large lode, which must have yielded great returns in a former working. At Shanger we hope to hole Good Fortune shaft this afternoon, and propose to extend west on each lode without loss of time.

W. SINCOCK.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

July 30.—In the adit level the lode in three feet wide, with stones of ore. In the ten fathom level the lode is one foot wide—poor. In the twenty fathom level the lode is 2ft. 6in. wide, producing a small quantity of ore. In the twenty-seven fathom level still driving south. In the thirty fathom level, in the eastern shaft, the lode is three feet wide, one foot ore, of a fair quality. In the winze, west of diagonal-shaft, the lode is four feet wide, good for ore. In the eastern end of the thirty-six fathom level the lode is 2ft. 6in. wide, with some ore on the north part. In the western end the lode is three feet wide, orey throughout, but coarse in quality. In the forty fathom level east of Williams's shaft the lode is three feet wide, eighteen inches very good for ore. In Williams's shaft the lode is five feet wide—three feet of which producing good ore.

C. PENROSE.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

July 27.—By reference to our setting report (which survey took place today), and the particulars will be forwarded you on Monday, you will observe that we have a good number of pitches working at very satisfactory prices, varying from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 14*s.* out of 1*l.*, on the value of the lead only. You will be glad to hear that the parcel of lead ore we have now for sale is of a much higher produce than any which has been sold for a considerable time past. The present prospects of the mine are very encouraging, and are as follows:—At the 145 fathom level driving north the lead lode is about one foot wide, and orey; this instant we have also set the end to drive south at this level where the lode is much of the same character. In the 115 fathom level driving south, the lode only produces a little ore, having yet some distance to drive further before we get under the productive ground through which we have passed in the levels above. At the 105 fathom level the lode is large, three feet wide, and yielding very good work for the whole width. At the ninety-five fathom level the lode is two feet good saving work, and I am happy to say that we have now a good prospect of a long run of orey ground. At the eighty-five fathom level the lode is rather small, being about six inches wide, but rich ore. In the seventy-five fathom level lode is one foot wide, orey throughout, so that on the whole the appearance of Tamar is very promising, and I am much pleased with my inspection. Our next sampling I hope will exceed the last as to quantity.

R. ROWE.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

July 30.—At the eighty fathom level south mine the lode is twelve inches wide, of peach, mundic, and ore—the appearance, on the whole, not particularly favourable; in consequence, however, of the sumpmen being occupied the greater part of the month in repairing the shaft, very little has been driven, say some two or three feet. A slight improvement has taken place at the forty fathom level, west of Burton's shaft, where the lode is eighteen inches big, of spar, ore, and mundic. At the twenty fathom level, west of Burton's, the lode is from eighteen inches to two feet wide, and is composed of capel, spar, mundic, and ore, the latter, however, to a very trifling extent. East of Campbell's, at the same level, the lode is two and a half feet wide, and contains ore, jack, capel, mundic, and spar. A communication will no doubt be formed between these two levels in the course of next month. Dunyon's sumpmen are about shortly to drive on the course of James's lode, at the ten fathom level, which would have been commenced before, had not the men been engaged in repairing the engine-shaft, &c. The tributers ground is in much the same condition as when last reported, and the men working with spirit. We shall certainly not have less than 600 tons for our next sampling, and the ore, I should say, will be of a better quality than any we have sold for some time past. The ground in Bourdillon's engine-shaft, Wheal Prudence, is somewhat harder than usual, but in the rise toward that shaft very little alteration in the nature of the ground has occurred. The lode at the sixty-two fathom level west is not in so good a condition as for some time past; very little ore, principally capel, spar, and mundic, with an occasionally good stone of ore. The fifty-two fathom level contains a lode from three to four feet wide, of mundic, spar, and ore. The lode at the twenty-eight fathom level, Bourdillon's engine-shaft, is composed mainly of peach, spar, and mundic, interspersed with excellent stones of ore. At the fourteen fathom level the lode is ten inches wide, and remarkably poor. The tributers are breaking ore rather slowly.

H. HUMPHRIES.

CORNUBIAN MINE.

Chiverton, July 30.—Our engine-shaft still continues hard. The forty fathom level west, on Chiverton lode, is improved a great deal since I last reported, and I expect we shall have a further improvement before I write again. The thirty-two west, on south lode, is not so well as it has been in the past week, but still there is lead in this level; the same level west, on Chiverton lode, is improving. We weighed from the tributers, on Saturday last, 26 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. of lead—a good sample. We have now dressed for a new parcel, 3 tons; undressed, 11; underground, 6.—Total, 20.

J. BORLASE.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY.

July 30.—I beg to hand you a report on Great Wheal Charlotte mine, together with the list of tutwork bargains. The driving of the cross-cut at the seventy-two fathom level has been much retarded, in consequence of the bad state of the air-pump of the steam-engine, which has prevented the regular drainage of this point; we have now substituted a new air-pump, and the engine is working very well, and we expect to cut the lode within a fortnight. Since the last report there has been upwards of two fathoms driven on the course of the lode, in the sixty-two fathom level west (although delay has also been felt here from the cause above-mentioned), which has laid open ore ground, producing from six to seven tons per fathom; at present the lode is about six feet wide; on the south part of it we have a good course of ore for two feet wide, and the remainder of the lode is grey throughout; we calculate it will now yield about eight tons per fathom, worth 4*l.* per ton. The stopes in the bottom of the fifty two fathom level are poor. The north part of the lode has been met with in the forty-two fathom level west; it is about two feet wide, producing a little ore, and more promising than for many months past. The thirty-two fathom level west, from Midwinter's, continues much as when reported on last; the lode is about two feet wide, with good stones of ore, and abundance of mundic; the men are now rising to make a communication with the twenty-five fathom level. The lode in the middle of the twenty-five fathom level at Midwinter's has been opened on for about four fathoms in length; in the last report I described this as a very promising point, but cautioned you not to place too much dependence on the lode, which we had then seen only about six feet; by the trial since given to it, we find it has not proved to be so good as when first discovered, though it continues to produce a little ore, and has a kindly appearance. The sixty-two west is now certainly looking better than it has ever done since you have worked the mine, and the lode is of a good size, and the ore it produces is of that strong healthy character that I calculate with some confidence on its holding to a greater depth; the seventy-two will soon prove this, and, if successfully, there can be no fear that the mine will do well. I shall furnish you with a report in time for your meeting on the 10th of August, and will then enter more fully into your financial prospects.

FOREIGN MINES.

CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

April 20.—*Forty-two Fathom Level.*—The cross-cut mentioned in the last report being completed, we have now commenced to work with all force on the lode, and when we have risen a little, we shall then have room to drive the level west, or take such other steps as we may think necessary.

Cross-cut from the Old Bottoms.—We have commenced this work, and shall cut the lode in a very short time.

Ox Shaft, Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—This work is carried on as usual, without any alteration.

Deep Adit.—Ground not so favourable.

Cachoeira and Mill Levels.—We have again commenced these works, and up to the present time no difference. J. DALLEY.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

Cata Branca, May 14.—Referring you to our last letter of the 9th inst., we have to inform you that all goes forward satisfactorily. To-morrow we commence stoping east from the sump, and expect no further impediments to a full supply for all our stamping power. E. HARDING,
W. T. GRIFFITHS.

Gold return for the week ending 10th May—13 lbs. 6 oz. 12 dwts. 16 grs.

Erratum in our last Number.—For gold returns from "27th April to 3d May," *read* from "20th April to 3d May."

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Report on the State of the Workings of the Mine of Rayas.

May 16.—*La Purisima.—Santa Victoria.*—In the front of Concordia a few threads of ore of good quality have appeared lately amongst the common classes, similar to those mentioned in the last report, as having been met with in the pit of Remedios. These two workings are in fact one and the same bunch of ore, and will ere long be communicated. No alteration has taken place either in the cross-cut of Concordia or front of Santa Margarita. The ores in Espiritu Santo are now being followed in the pit; they are both scarce and ordinary. The pit of Pilar, and front of San Eusebio, have been communicated with Varones, and a pit (at the entrance of the cross-cut of Pilar) has just been commenced on common ores. The produce of the front of Varones and the pit of San Hermion is very inconsiderable. Seventeen pair of barmen are now employed by day in La Purisima, and fourteen by night. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state has averaged 986 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded 107 cargas azogues, of about ten marcs per monton in the patio, and two marcs plata de ley in the arrastres; thirty-eight cargas tierras de mortero, and 162 cargas tierras de labor, together of about four marcs per monton in the patio, and one marc plata de ley in the arrastres.

San Cayetano.—The fourth pit of Jesus, together with its front, is yielding a small portion of common ore. The produce of the lower pit of San Feliciano varies very little, and a front to the south-east has been commenced on fruits similar to those of the pit. The ores have failed entirely in the upper pit, and the point has consequently been suspended, as the new front just opened will pass under this pit, in the event of the ores continuing. The pits of San Feliz and Nuestra Senora de Guanaxuato contain a fair quantity of ore, of good quality; the latter working is, however, more productive than the former. The pit of San Pablo passed through the pillar in which it was advancing, and a new pit (La Cruz) has just been opened on rich ores (but by no means abundant) in a small piece of solid ground, lying between the original pits of San Pablo and Pabroniolo. The front of Santa Cecilia is producing a small portion of ore, of a fair quality. Twenty-eight pair of barmen are now employed in San Cayetano by day, and twenty-five by night.

San Pio and Los Reyes.—The weekly produce of ore from these two workings has increased a little since last report, more particularly from the latter, in which a front is about to be commenced, but little variation is observed in the quality of the produce. Eight pair of barmen are now employed in San Pio and Los Reyes, and a few are likewise employed in the front and pit of Animas (as mentioned in last report), where a small portion of ore, of very fair quality, is met with.

The extraction of ore in the rough state from San Cayetano and the other points, has averaged weekly 1575 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded 171 cargas azogues, of ten marcs per monton in the patio, and two marcs plata de ley in the arrastres; thirty-four cargas tierras de mortero, and eleven cargas tierras de labor, together of about eight marcs per monton in the patio, and one marc plata de ley in the arrastres. In the cross-cut of San Juan Bautista, a very narrow band (containing appearances of ore, rather than ore itself) has been cut, which is undoubtedly attached to the upper body of the lode; as soon as this band is well laid open, it is purposed to investigate it on the run of the lode.

San Miguel.—In the workings of San Francisco a few small bunches, of better quality than the usual produce, have been met with lately, but they prove rather incunstant. Nothing particular has occurred in the other points under examination on this side of the mine. Fifty-six cargas of ore have been picked. There have been four sales of ores extracted by the bucones; in the two first they sold their share of ore for $8 odds 7, and in the two last the ores were sold on joint account for £10,844 3, of which one-half, $54021 4 4, belongs to the mine.

Ores sent to the Hacienadas.

Dolores	Cargas	2095
Barrera	,,	1531—3626

Ores on hand at the Mine.

Picked	Cargas	1228
Unpicked	,,	247—1475

Statement showing the outlay and returns in respect of the mine of Rayas, from the 28th of April, 1838, to the week ending the 11th of May, 1839, and the value of ores on hand:—

Excess of outlay on 29th Dec., 1838, as per balance-sheet			$13,936	1 2
Amount of outlay from 28th April, 1838, to 11th May, 1839	$251,507	6 4		
Ditto returns during the same period	221,166	7 0	30,574	0 4
Excess of returns			$27,347	7 2

Value of Ores at Haciendas belonging to the Mine.

Hacienda of Dolores	$31,752	0 0	
Hacienda of Barrera	35,057	0 0	
At the mine of Rayas	5,147	0 0	
Silver on hand	1,000	0 0	73,661 0 0
Total surplus			$101,208 7 2

G. R. GLENNIE.

WOOD PAVEMENT.—It would appear that Stead's Patent Wood Pavement is becoming general; at the Old Bailey the system is in operation, and the Strand, Piccadilly, and Berkely-square are to follow. The experiment in Oxford-street shows that scarcely any wear or tear takes place, and daily use renders it more solid and consequently durable. Its general adoption cannot fail to add to the comfort of the metropolis; and the simplicity of the plan of laying down, and the facility of effecting repairs, are not among the least of its recommendations.—*Courier.*

At the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society there was exhibited an immense sheet of paper, measuring sixty feet by twenty-five, made at Kumaire, in Hindostanee, out which also pronounced the useful quality of being invulnerable to the attacks of insects.—*Dublin Print.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF ZINC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my first letter I asserted that the present machinery for rolling spelter in this country was not half employed, proving incontestably thereby that the sheet zinc trade does not admit of a large profitable extension, although it is likely to sustain a gradual increase. I also asserted that the production of British spelter was being carried out as far as it is safe to do so; and in my last, that a large manufacture of British spelter cannot be profitable under existing circumstances.

Your correspondents, "H. E." and "A. B.," assert this, even more strongly than I have done, but I will appeal to your readers whether such a conclusion was to be previously drawn from the columns of the *Mining Journal.*

The question is now narrowed to that of improvements in the smelting in this country, whereby the cost may be reduced from 16*l.* per ton to 8*l.*, or one-half, at which price foreign spelter may be superseded by British spelter, both for home use and for exportation. The latter part of the question, as I have put it, I consider fully answered in my previous letters, and by "A. B.'s" statements. The foreigner will still compete with us at a low price—and what is to prevent the foreigner from improving his smelting process also? Will he persist in using thirty tons of coal when ten tons will do the work?

Before examining "H. E.'s" assertions on this point, let me dispose of the blende question. Those conversant with the facts will bear me out in what I have said respecting it. The result of a good deal of inquiry is, that 3*l.* to 4*l.* per ton are absolutely requisite to bring blackjack mines largely into work. "A. B." states these ores are almost valueless now, and this almost valueless price "H. E." states to be 30s. and 40s. per ton. "H. E." has, I consider, very considerably acknowledged his position by his last letter. He states that the new make of spelter in this country would supersede foreign spelter, not "meet the increased consumption of the article," as I gave him credit for supposing. "H. E." also states that the improvements in the smelting ore to be the result of foreign skill, applied to the manufacture in this country, and that the foreigner, instead of being inferior, is superior to us in skill—so much so, that "H. E.," although he will throw down the gauntlet, can only hope that England will not be behind in this application of skill.

I begin to fear that the interest I felt in "H. E.'s" statements will be disappointed. If he will favour us with the paper he has promised for the *Mining Review* I will not shrink from its examination.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, July 31 A METAL MERCHANT.

TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—At a late meeting in Dublin, I observe that some curious statements were made by Mr. Alderman Wood, the chairman, with reference to the extraordinary richness of the iron ores on the property of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company. These ores, it is alleged, "will yield 68½ per cent., and submitted to a *second* process 10 per cent. more, being superior to the produce of the Ulverstone ore." The nature of this "second process" I do not at all profess to understand, but the plain statement is this—the ores will yield by some mode of smelting or other 78½ per cent. Now, Sir, it is well known, from the proportions in which iron combines with oxygen, that no iron ore (even if entirely free from water and earthy matter) *can* contain more than 77½ per cent. of metal—that we do not possess this richest variety of iron ore at all in this country, at least in any quantity possessing an economical value—and, further, that it is impossible to obtain the full produce of iron ore by any smelting process whatever. What, then, becomes of a representation which thus appears on examination to be nothing better than a mere tissue of fallacies?

This kind of nonsense may pass off very well among the merchants of Dublin, or any other body of gentlemen who understand nothing at all of mining, but, fortunately for the public, the *Mining Journal* at once brings such representations before parties who are competent to detect their fallacy, and your columns are always open to the needful exposure and correction. If the public is misled on mining affairs, it must now be entirely their own fault. I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

London, August 1. A SPECTATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In consequence of your having expressed in your paper of the 27th ult. your readiness to insert the report of the directors or practical agents of this company, in reference to their operations on the result of the workings, &c., I am instructed by the board to intimate to you that they will furnish you with those documents, or the perusal of any other connected with their proceedings, which can afford you any information. Allow me to undeceive you on two or three points where misapprehension appears to exist.

This company does not propose selling to the debenture holders coal at 4s. per ton; but the conditions upon which they have issued debentures are, that to the holder of two 6*l.* debentures paid up, equal to 12*l.*, they will give three tons of coals annually, for thirty years—this, by allowing interest on 12*l.*, at 5 per cent., gives 12s., or 4s. per ton. We find that the coal at the pit's mouth now sells for 10s., whilst its cost to the company there is very much less than stated in the estimates; and we have the satisfaction to have proved that the estimated expenditure has been much overrated, whilst the profit has been undervalued. The application of the capital raised by the debentures to the manufacture of iron and raising of coal, which will produce to the proprietors such lucrative returns (and which the debenture holders do not participate in), enable the company to afford the above-mentioned advantages to the debenture holders. The veins of ironstone are found in immense quantities, in sinking for the coal, and upon an average it contains from 30 to 40 per cent. of iron. The iron ore is found in inexhaustible abundance, at a short distance; the two samples tested by Mr. Johnson, of Hatton-garden, exhibited from 60½ to 68½ per cent. That gentleman remarked, that iron ore of similar richness would yield a higher per centage in the ordinary process of smelting than from the chemical analysis to which he had subjected it. This, I presume, is the second process to which you allude.

In Mr. Weston's observations, at the Dublin meeting, he adverted to the Mostyn colliery, as having been worked in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, without reference to subsequent workings, or meaning to convey that it had been worked without intermission. The Romans, who were extremely acute in selecting the best sites in Britain for their mining operations, have left many evidences of extensive workings on the iron ore now possessed by this company. In referring to this, Mr. Weston might, with equal justice, be supposed as stating that the said iron ore had been worked from the time of the Romans without interval.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

73, *Gracechurch-street, August* 1. W. WESTON, Jun.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the local council was held on Tuesday last, at the theatre of the Philosophical Institution, Cannon-street, which was very numerously attended. Progress was reported by the various committees, and we are happy to say that the preparations for the reception of the association in Birmingham, on the 26th inst., are proceeding most satisfactorily.—*Midland Counties Herald.*

The Rev. Dr Buckland, professor of geology at Oxford, has just been elected corresponding member of the Institute of France, in the room of M. Reboul, recently deceased. Of eleven candidates submitted for election, six were Englishmen.

A curious fact connected with hydraulics was mentioned at the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences. It was stated, that the water of one of the shafts at the mines of Pontgibaud, in the Puy de Dôme, and which is ninety metres deep, having risen too rapidly for exhaustion by the machinery, the shaft was abandoned. From that time, the water has been once a-month in a state of agitation, and a large quantity of carbonic acid gas is disengaged. Immediately afterwards, the water discharges itself to the height of thirty or forty feet above the surface, and during this time the quantity of gas which escapes is very considerable. The eruption of water and the emission of gas last for about fifteen to twenty minutes, and having subsided, the water remains tranquil until the following month. It is remarkable that the water does not in the first instance escape by the orifice of the shaft, but by the ventilating pipe which runs as to the bottom.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—The number of passengers on the line from the 23*d* ult. to the 30th ult., was 25,613, producing (including creek and footpath) 894*l.* 2s. 5d.

BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY RAILWAY.—The directors of this railway intend to have a private opening of the line on Monday next. The train will leave the London and Birmingham station, in Birmingham, at ten o'clock in the morning for Derby, and return from the latter place to Birmingham, at four o'clock in the afternoon.—*Leicester Journal.*

GLASGOW AND AYRSHIRE RAILWAY.—The partial opening of this railway, connecting Ayr and Irvine, took place on Friday last. The engines are stated to have cost 12,000*l.* each, and weigh respectively nine tons—their tenders three-and-a-half, while their capabilities may be regarded as equal to forty-horse power, calculated to convey at least 600 passengers. The distance from Irvine to Ayr was performed exclusive of stoppages, in twenty-three minutes, or at an average of thirty miles an hour.—*Dublin Monitor.*

HULL AND SELBY RAILWAY.—This line is rapidly progressing in the neighbourhood of Hull. A great portion of the sea wall has already been built; and from the excellence of the materials, and the science displayed in using them, it promises to be a work that will endure for ages. Large warehouses at the terminus are being erected; and judging from the present appearances this undertaking will be completed and ready for use at the time specified by the contractors.—*Hull Rockingham.*

NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—We are authorised to state that arrangements are in progress between the North Midland and the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway Companies, for passing the carriages of the North Midland Company upon the Sheffield and Rotherham line, to and from Sheffield. The North Midland to have a station here, and forward passengers and goods to London, Leeds, and elsewhere, without delay or change of carriages at the junction of the two lines at Masbro'. We have much pleasure in communicating the above to our readers, particularly as it evinces on the part of the directors of the North Midland Company, a desire to accommodate the trade of Sheffield, in the most efficient manner.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, two most melancholy accidents happened on this railway, and loss of life incurred; the first in the morning, about nine o'clock, when a portion of the cliff fell, and killed a man of the name of Castle, living at Charlton, near Dover; and about one o'clock, a portion of the side of the tunnel fell in, burying three men, who were killed by the fall, and two wounded—one with a broken leg, and the other very much bruised. Two of the men belong to Canterbury, leaving five and six children each. Too much care cannot be bestowed in cutting through the cliff, in having proper miners to conduct the works. Only two days ago there was another man killed on the sea wall; this makes five men killed in four days.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—The business on this line continues rapidly to increase. We understand, that on Tuesday the number of passengers was more by 200 than on any former day; and that the additional train put on this week has, on the average, carried upwards of 140 passengers per day each way. On Wednesday the whole of the passengers of the Harewood coach, on their arrival at Littleborough, left the coach, refusing to travel any further by the turnpike-road, and came on to Manchester by the one-o'clock railway train.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ARBROATH AND BRECHIN RAILWAY.—It is intended to lay down a line of railway from Brechin to join the Arbroath and Forfar Railway at or near Friockheim. Messrs. Grainger and Miller, of Edinburgh, are to estimate the probable expense, towards which Lord Panmure has subscribed 50*l.*, the Town-council 30*l.*, the Guildry 20*l.*, and the Incorporated Trades 11*l.*

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—The excavations for the bridge across the New-cut, near the cattle-market, for the Bristol and Exeter Railroad, have been commenced. There are now no less than five bridges, in the same neighbourhood, and within a space of three-quarters of a mile, in course of execution, viz., three connected with the works of the Great Western Railway, the one above alluded to, and the Saint Philip's bridge.—*Bristol Mercury.*

BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The traffic on this line is rapidly on the increase, the receipts lately have been above three times the original estimate; the passengers between 600 and 700 daily. The other portion of the line is approaching rapidly towards completion.

CHELTENHAM AND GREAT WESTERN UNION RAILWAY.—Persons who have expressed their doubts of the intention of the directors to carry the line forward through Stroud, &c., to Gloucester, are at last fully satisfied of the sincerity of their promises, as a considerable number of landowners and others on that portion of the line have been served with notice to make terms for the sale of their lands.—*Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard.*

MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM EXTENSION RAILWAY BILL (STONE AND RUGBY).

In the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, Mr. MILDMAY moved that the time for bringing up the report of the committee on this bill be enlarged till the 12th of August.

Mr. EASTHOPE said, it would be in the recollection of the House that there had already been two or three similar applications on this subject, and although the present application was no doubt made at the instance of a majority of the committee, it was evident, at this late period of the session, that no practical benefit could result from a renewed extension of the time for bringing up the report. The committee had excluded evidence offered by two competing lines of railroad, which it would be necessary to consider before the inquiry could be satisfactorily terminated. The measure could not pass into a law this session, and as, therefore, no practical benefit could result from an extension of time, he opposed the motion.

Mr. BROTHERTON said, the opposition offered to the motion by the hon. member for Leicester was the most extraordinary that had come under his notice since he had a seat in that House. The committee on the Bill had sat forty-six days. That day they had found the preamble proved by a majority of two to one. The present application was necessary, owing to a mistake of the clerk, and yet the hon. member for Leicester wished to prevent the committee from making their report.

Mr. MILDMAY, as chairman of the committee, only wished to say that he thought it was scarcely fair to throw the blame entirely on the clerk. He thought the fault was partly his own, in not adverting to the matter.

Mr. EASTHOPE, in explanation, observed, that he did not wish to take any advantage of the error that had been committed. If the application for enlarging the term had been made at the proper time, and in regular form, he would have opposed it. But it was mainly on account of the evident impossibility of passing the Bill this session, that he had opposed the motion of the hon. member for an extension of time.

The motion was then agreed to, Mr. EASTHOPE declining to divide the House.

Mr. EASTHOPE then presented a petition from the Midland Counties Railway Company against the Bill.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ON RAILROADS—CLEGG'S PATENT.

This new application of an ancient power to useful purposes is likely, ere many years shall elapse, to supersede steam, and locomotive action on railroads. There are several reasons why this event should happen—first, the great disasters occasioned by explosions, by which human lives are frequently sacrificed; secondly, the cheapness of atmospheric power compared with that now in use; and a third advantage is, that the ordinary turnpike roads can readily be fitted for this purpose, and for one third of the present cost of railroads. It is also next to impossible, that the carriages by this plan can run off the rails; and further, that there are neither fire, smoke, ashes, noise, nor any of the concomitant nuisances inseparable from our present mode of railroad travelling; and as there are not combustibles employed, there cannot be any danger from fire to passengers or goods, and the regularly laden trains can be propelled readily up any road, the incline of which is one foot in thirty. This cannot be done by the present locomotive power, one foot rise to 150 feet being the greatest ascent that steam can master. The new process of power does away with the necessity of a locomotive engine; those are generally about eighteen tons weight, which must first be moved before the merchandize can get into motion. Now this eighteen tons, by the Messrs Samuda's new method, becomes a part of the carrying train, so that not a particle of the force is lost upon the useless machinery.

EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign parts for the week ending Saturday last, is as follows:—Gold bars to Hamburg, 1600 oz. Gold coin to Cadiz and Mogadore, 309 oz.; Hamburg, 728 oz.; Bruges, 1000 oz. Silver coin to Hamburg, 1382 oz.; West Indies, 3617 oz. & Calcutta, 26,000 oz.; Cadiz and Mogadore, 3000 oz.; Pernambuco, 56,000 oz.; Calcutta, 21,000 oz.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bolivar Mining Association will be holden at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1839, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the propriety of restoring the direction and management of the affairs of the Association from Liverpool to London, and of electing a new Board of Managing Trustees; also to determine on the best mode of carrying on the future operations of the Company; and also for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee appointed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Proprietors, held on the 6th day of June last, for carrying into effect the resolutions confirmed at such meeting, and for other purposes.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1839.

COMBMARTIN and NORTH DEVON LEAD and SILVER MINES.—The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the proprietors will take place at the Counting-house on the Mine, on Wednesday, the 21st day of August next, by Twelve o'clock at noon, pursuant to one of the regulations on the Scrips.

Combmartin, July 30. WILLIAM NEWTON, Secretary.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING ASSOCIATION. —Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Saturday, the 10th of August, at Three o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a REPORT upon the present state of the Mine, and for providing further funds.

16, Laurence Pountney-hill, July 25.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY, TREGOLLAN MINING COMPANY.—The provisional committee of management and directors of the above-named companies hereby give notice, that a GENERAL MEETING of persons holding an interest in the Tretoil Mine, in the parish of Lanivet, in the county of Cornwall (including the shareholders in the Tregollan Mining Company), will be held on Thursday, the 15th day of August inst., at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, in the city of London, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration and agreeing upon the proper form of constitution for the Tretoil Mining Company, to elect directors and auditors for the same, and to authorise the immediate issue of scrip certificates for shares in the said company. SAMUEL BUXTON, Sec.

6, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, London.

SHEFFIELD, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, & MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Company, will be held on Wednesday, the 28th day of August next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Tontine Hotel, Sheffield, in the county of York.—Dated this 24th day of July.

WHARNCLIFFE, Chairman.
Wm. SIDEBOTTOM, Deputy-Chairman.
15, Piccadilly, Manchester. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

CALLS.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—CALL OF FIVE POUNDS per Share, being the Seventh Instalment, and making, with former calls, the sum of £20 per share.—The Directors of this Company, under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, hereby give Notice, that the Proprietors of Shares are required to pay, on or before the 6th day of August next, at any of the undermentioned banks, the sum of £5 on each of their respective shares:—

London—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.
Manchester—The South Lancashire Bank.
Bristol—Messrs. Miles, Harford, and Co.; Messrs. Baillie, Ames, and Co.; Messrs. Stuckey and Co.'s Banking Company, or at either of their branches; the West of England and South Wales District Bank, or at either of its branches; the National Provincial Bank of England.
Exeter—Messrs. Sanders, Sons, and Co.; Messrs. Milford and Co.; Messrs. Cole, Holroyd, and Co.; the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company; the West of England and South Wales District Bank, or at either of its branches;

who have been instructed to charge interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all payments made after the said 6th day of August next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Office, 30, Broad-street, Bristol, July 12. J. B. BADHAM, Secretary.

SHEFFIELD, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, & MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—CALL FOR FOURTH INSTALMENT.—The directors of this company having resolved to make a call, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, for an instalment of FIVE POUNDS per share, notice is hereby given, that the several proprietors in the capital stock of the said company are required to pay the said call or sum of FIVE POUNDS on each of their respective shares, on or before the 6th day of August next, to one of the under-mentioned bankers, viz.:—

Sheffield—Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co.
Manchester—The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.
London—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., and Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith.

Interest after the rate of £5 per cent. per annum will be charged by the bankers on all such sums as shall remain unpaid after the said 6th day of August next, until payment thereof. By order of the directors,

CHARLES THOMSON, Clerk and Secretary.

15, Piccadilly, Manchester, July 16.

DANESCOMBE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS was this day made by the directors on the shareholders of the above Mine, to be paid, on or before the 31st of August next, to Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, the bankers of the company.

26, Birchin-lane, July 29.

ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held this day, at the office of the company, a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share was voted unanimously; such call is hereby accordingly made on the shareholders, payable at the banking-house of Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Company, No. 62, Lombard-street, on or before the 12th of August next.

15, Great St. Helen's, July 29.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a further CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share has been this day made, payable on or before the 22th of August next, at Messrs. Vere, Sapte, Banbury, and Co., Lombard-street.

By order of the Board,
93, Threadneedle-street, July 29. ROWLAND NICHOLSON, Sec.

TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the share and debenture holders of the above company, held in the Commercial Buildings, Dublin, on Wednesday, July 17,

Mr. Alderman THOMAS WOOD, High Sheriff of London, in the Chair.

The following resolutions were proposed, and passed unanimously:—

Moved by Sir James Murray, seconded by William Farran, Esq.,

That the establishment of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company will be of the greatest advantage to the City of Dublin, and other places in Ireland, as the means of preventing monopoly, and furnishing a regular supply of superior coals, which, by the judicious distribution of consumers' debentures, great and general benefits are opened to all classes of the community, who are thereby enabled to procure coals at the most suitable season, and at a cost to them of about 4s. per ton, being the interest on the debentures—thus affording the public decidedly greater advantages than were before presented by any other body. This meeting hails the introduction of the company as of essential benefit, and pledge themselves to give it their general and strong support.

Moved by Thomas Gresham, Esq.; seconded by Joshua Charter, Esq.,

That the cordial thanks of this meeting are eminently due to the directors for the care and attention they have evinced, and also for the very satisfactory statements and explanations now given. THOMAS WOOD, Chairman.

TALACRE COAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF SAUNDERS'S NEWS LETTER.

Royal Dublin Society's Laboratory, July 30.

SIR,—A quantity of the TALACRE COAL, taken from a cargo in the company's stores, without any kind of selection whatever, having been sent to me for trial, with a view to ascertain its fitness for domestic and other purposes, I have used it in all our common fire-places, as the open grate, close stove, and furnace. I have also submitted it to chemical examination, and I have no hesitation in stating that I consider it an excellent coal, well adapted both for domestic use and for the purposes of the arts and manufactures.

It is remarkably free from slate and iron pyrites or sulphuret of iron. It is not a heavy or caked coal, but easily breaks into small pieces. It kindles readily, burns in the open grate freely and pleasantly, producing a cheerful fire with much heat and flame. It is not what may be considered a caking coal; for in burning it cakes so little that it scarcely requires any stirring. It is a lively, but I do not consider it a swift coal. It is a coal that can be burned with very little waste. Its cinders are very good, yield a durable heat, and leave only about one-fiftieth of incombustible ashes, consisting of earthy matter and oxide of iron.

If I mistake not this coal will soon become a favourite in the kitchen.

The Talacre Coal, in my opinion, will be found a valuable fuel in breweries, distilleries, glass houses, vitriol works, &c. The circumstance of its not caking, to any extent, fits it admirably for furnaces. We cannot use caking coal in our smelting furnaces without admixture of coke or charcoal; whereas the Talacre Coal may be used alone, and affords a very intense heat. From some experiments I made on the smelting of iron and copper, in a wind furnace, using only this coal, the heat produced exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and the results I obtained were most satisfactory.

This coal is well adapted for making gas, yielding a large quantity, and of good quality, which burns with a clear white light. It also makes coke of very good quality.

Such are the valuable properties of the Talacre Coal that it must, I think, soon recommend itself to a discerning public.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDMUND DAVY,
Prof. Chem. Royal Dublin Society.

LONDON ZINK WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS, Wenlock-road, City-road.—Malleable Sheet Zink, Zinc Nails and Tacks, Plumbisted Plates, of unrivalled sizes, for Zincographic and Dust-Plates, and Patent Zinc Slates for Roofing, all of the VERY BEST QUALITY, will be promptly supplied to Dealers and Consumers, on application to SIMON BALL and Co.,
11, Finsbury-circus.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

PATENT METALLIC ZINC PAINT.—The several uses to which a perfect Metallic Paint may be applied as protecting iron and wood-work from corrosion, or the action of the atmosphere is so great, that an article, pure in itself, as that now submitted to the public, has long been considered a desideratum.

The PATENT METALLIC ZINC PAINT is rendered in the form of an impalpable powder, adapted peculiarly to the protection of the substance covered therewith, while its price is one-third lower than that of White Lead, thus at once combining economy with the improved quality and advantages possessed by this article—forming an important consideration in its use and application, more particularly to Shipping, and to structures liable to injury from the action of salt water or atmospheric influence, being a complete Metallic Coating.

Measures are now being taken for its adoption by Government and several Public Bodies, it having already been subjected to tests highly satisfactory to the Patentees. Indeed, did not the Paint possess the Metallic properties which render it so valuable, the reduction in its cost would alone insure its general use.

Further information may be had, on application, to Mr. HENRY ENGLISH, at No. 37, New Broad-street, London; Mr. E. DUCLOS, Clyne-wood Metallurgical Works, near Swansea; or to Messrs. REEVES and SONS, 150, Cheapside (the Agents in London), to whom all orders should be forwarded.

TO INVENTORS, PATENTEES, AND PATRONS OF THE ARTS.

THE INVENTORS' ADVOCATE, AND PATENTEES' RECORDER; A WEEKLY BRITISH AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY OF INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, AND THE FINE ARTS (No. I., price 6d. stamped), will appear on Saturday, August 17. Published for the proprietors by W. Kidd, 7, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, to whom all Advertisements, Communications, Prints, Books, &c., for Review, should be forwarded immediately.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Monmouth and Glamorgan Bank	King's Head, Newport	Aug.	5.... 1.
Independent Gas Light and Coke Co.	London Tavern		7.... 12.
Commercial Gas-Light and Coke Co.	London Tavern		8.... 1.
British Rock and Patent Salt Company	6, Great Winchester-street		8.... 1.
Bolivar Mining Association	London Tavern		10.... 1.
Bahia Steam Navigation Company	George and Vulture		10.... 1.
Great Wheal Charlotte Mining Co.	George and Vulture		10.... 3.
Tretoil Mine Co. (including Tregollan)	George and Vulture		15.... 1.
Great North of England Railway	Darlington		20.... 11.
Northern and Eastern Railway	61, Moorgate-street		20.... 1.
Combmartin and North Devon Mines	On the Mine		21.... 12.
London and Croydon Railway	London Tavern		22.... 1.
Birmingham Water-works	17, Paradise-street		23.... 11.
Great Western Railway	Bristol		28.... 12.
Sheffield and Manchester Railway	Tontine Hotel, Sheffield		28.... 12.
Gloucester and Berkeley Canal	Gloucester	Sept.	11.... 12.

CALLS.

Sheffield and Manchester R'way	£5	Aug.	6.... Smith, Payne, and Smiths.
Bristol and Exeter Railway	£5		6.... As former calls.
Wheary Mining Company	£5		7.... As former calls.
Redmoor Consols Mining Co.	£3		8.... Rosanquet and Co.
Minas Geraes Mining Company	£4		10.... Barclay and Co.
Perran Consols Mining Company	£3		12.... Vere, Sapte, and Co.
St. Hilary Mining Company	£6		12.... 62, Lombard-street.
Birmingham and Derby Junction	£10		14.... Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
New Granada Mining Company	£4		15.... Spooner, Attwood, and Co.
South British Cotton Company	£10		17.... Adam-street, Adelphi
Grand Collier Dock	£5		21.... Smith, Payne, and Smiths.
Treleigh Consols	£3		29.... Vere, Sapte, and Co.
South Eastern Railway	£5		31.... Glyn and Co.
Danescombe Copper Mining Co.	£10		31.... Wright and Co.
Rhymney Iron Company	£5	Sept.	5.... 7, Laurence Pountney-hill.
Royal Santiago Mining Company	£5		7.... Wright and Co.
Commercial Gas Company	£4	Oct.	5.... 60, King William-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Liverpool Union Bank	5 per cent.	Cunliffe & Co.	Aug. 1.
West of England and S. Wales Dist. Bank	5 per cent.	Office, Bristol	16.
Hibernian Joint-Stock Company	2£ per share	Office	—.
London and Westminster Bank		Lothbury	Sept. 10.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been favoured with a letter from Mr. B. Silliman, jun., of Yale College, and regret to find there should have been so much delay in the transmission of our letter, and also that the wood-cut should not have been received. Mr. Silliman will probably hear from us shortly; we have to thank him for the numbers of the "American Journal of Science," received herewith.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS MINE.—The notice for the discontinuance of the advertisement relative to the sale of shares in the "West Fowey Consols Mine," did not reach us until that part of our Paper had gone to press.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 3, 1839.

The increasing rivalry which the mines and manufactures of this country are destined to experience, in consequence of the daily advances of foreign competition, forms a subject of no inconsiderable importance to all classes of the community, and one which is deserving of the most serious and attentive consideration. As regards the competition of foreign mineral produce, we need say but little here, having so frequently touched upon that point before, but many recent circumstances have contributed to attract our notice to the second branch of the subject, or that which relates to our manufactures. We not long since offered some remarks upon the anomalous, and not very satisfactory circumstance, of a large order for locomotive engines having been forwarded to America by an English Railway Company, and to the fact of these engines possessing (as appears upon good authority), in some respects, advantages over our own. That any partial superiority, which circumstances may have led to elsewhere, should not be immediately adopted, or even still further improved upon in this country, does not admit of a doubt; still we consider the fact in question as one of those "signs of the times," which should by no means be disregarded. At the present moment, when our manufactories are in full activity, and the books crowded with orders, things like this may not be felt or heeded, but such periods of prosperity, we know too well by experience, do not last for ever, and hereafter, when a time of depression may arrive, they may be regarded in a very different light, as contributing to render a temporary gloom the forerunner of a permanent decline.

If we look back to the first establishment of many of our earliest branches of industry, we shall find them to have originated in the settlement of foreign artizans in this country, centuries ago, often drawn here by the freedom of our institutions, and the consequent escape from the religious intolerance of their own country, or sometimes encouraged to resort here by the Government, from the benefits which their skill and industry were calculated to create. The great mineral wealth of England, and the genius of her population, were both favourable to the rapid and extensive development of the germs of manufacturing industry thus planted, while our comparative freedom from internal convulsion, our peculiar political position, and the increasing capital of the country, have all contributed to raise us to the high place which we now occupy as a commercial and manufacturing nation. In the maintenance of that high position, the welfare and prosperity of the country are deeply involved—our very existance, as a first-rate European power, depends, indeed, entirely upon it, yet it is impossible for any man who watches with attention the progress of events, to be insensible to the dangers to which we are now exposed—to be blind to the fact that immense exertion, and a correct view of our real situation, can alone be rendered available as a protection against the evils by which we are now threatened.

If the settlement of foreign artizans in this country at one time laid the foundation of our manufacturing greatness, the emigration of the same class must now be undermining it, and this, it is well known, has long been going on to a formidable extent. Within the last few years English artizans of almost every kind have settled in various parts of the continent, carrying with them that degree of skill which foreigners could only have obtained in the slow progress of time, and after gradual and successive efforts. English manufacturers and engineers have also emigrated to the continent, and commencing works upon an extensive scale, have given full and immediate effect to the exertions of foreign governments to establish the most important branches of manufacturing industry within their respective territories. These are notorious and startling facts, and, although well known, are, we fear, appreciated to their full extent but by few.

The considerations which arise out of them are numerous and important—too much so, indeed, to be more than glanced at in our present article. That in the present long period of peace, the attention of foreign nations should be directed to manufactures, and that they should gradually become independent of us, is not at all to be wondered at; but we must confess, we do not like to see foreign competition, not merely aided, but in a great measure carried on, by the skill and talents of our own countrymen, nor do we consider that to be a healthy state of things, which encourages the emigration of one of our most valuable classes of society. It has been said, on high authority, that "a house divided against itself cannot stand;" such is too much the nature of our present position, and remedial measures become a grave matter of consideration, when we find that the manufacturing establishments of France, Belgium, and Germany, are, through the instrumentality of English skill, rising into active competition with those of Birmingham and Lancashire.

Comparing the manufactures of this country with those of the Continent, there are two important points in which the latter have a great advantage over us. The price of food, and consequently the wages of labour are there much lower than here, and while foreign Governments show every anxiety to foster the infant branches of industry, which are now struggling into existence, our own Government, occupied entirely with questions of party interest, can scarcely give a thought to subjects on which our national prosperity may be said to rest. We do not, indeed, remember to have seen a question raised in either House of Parliament, with regard to the late extensive emigration of English artizans to the Continent, although they were in many cases of a class which ought to have excited attention in those entrusted with a nation's welfare—the manufacturers of that machinery, on the perfection of which so much of our present superiority depends.

Cheapness of food, and, consequently, of labour, is a most important element in the establishment of manufacturing industry; and the fostering care of Government is, in its earlier stages, scarcely less so. Under these favourable circumstances, the infant manufactures of the Continent can scarcely fail to increase and prosper, while in this country their absence must produce a diametrically opposite effect. Something will, however, we trust, be done to arrest a growing evil of such magnitude as we have pointed out, and we do hope that circumstances so subversive of our national prosperity will no longer be viewed with such perfect and fatal apathy as that which has hitherto been evinced. Surely, in the wide extent of our vast colonial possessions, there are spots to which our artizans might emigrate with advantage during periods of depression, if sufficient inducements were held out to them, and the means of transport afforded. That some such plan is practicable, by which British subjects might still be retained within British territories, and a fatal competition with their own countrymen avoided, there can scarcely be a doubt, and we have reason to believe that the transfer of their labour to foreign countries, in which a new language, new customs, and modes of living must be acquired, would find much less favour in the eyes of our artizans, were there any possibility of bettering their condition in the British colonies. Much evil has already happened, which is totally irretrievable, still we ought not, with our former apathy, to allow its unchecked and continued speed.

As a manufacturing nation, we still possess many advantages which other countries will yet be long in acquiring, and these advantages must serve to counterbalance those unfavourable circumstances over which we have now no control. The great extent and produce of our mines, especially those of coal and iron, furnish us with unlimited supplies of some of the most important raw materials of manufacture. The admirable system of canals which intersects the country throughout, affords an excellent mode of transport to all cheap and bulky materials, which will not bear the expense of more costly conveyance, and by the rapid introduction of railways, the general intercourse and traffic of the country has received a new and extraordinary impulse, which must go on increasing from year to year, as the lines now in progress of execution are successively completed and opened to the public. The great advantages which we derive from railway communication are the more valuable, as, from the heavy expense of these works, their introduction on the Continent must be extremely gradual, and their benefits consequently be slowly developed there, while we are ourselves in full possession of them.

In our last Number we inserted the petition of the promoters of the intended railway from Newcastle to Edinburgh, which was presented to the House of Commons on the 25th ult., praying for relief from a standing order of Parliament, which, although calculated to effect a beneficial object, interposes in the present, and, in fact, in most other cases also, a formidable obstacle to the early progress of railway undertakings, without, at the same time, as we believe, giving that security to the public which it is evidently intended to afford. The standing order to which we refer is, of course, that which requires that *ten per cent.* of the capital subscribed shall be deposited in the Exchequer prior to the application to Parliament.

The proposed railway from Newcastle to Edinburgh is 116 miles in length, and would enable the journey from London to be ef-

fected in the short space of twenty hours; it is, therefore, a great and legitimate public undertaking, and notwithstanding the cost and difficulty of the work, there are in this rich and enterprising country capitalists to be found who are willing to undertake its execution. A deposit of *ten* per cent. upon the capital required, as a preliminary to even *introducing the Bill into Parliament*, is, however, if fairly met, an obstacle of no trifling kind in times like the present, when money is by no means plentiful—and as such, it is very properly represented by the petitioners. Having caused surveys to be made, and taken all other preliminary steps for introducing the Bill at the earliest practicable period, they state that they find themselves much impeded, if not absolutely defeated, by the standing order in question, and that "many persons who feel the importance of the said intended railway, and are interested in its construction, are, nevertheless, unwilling to advance so large a sum as 10 per cent. of their subscriptions, to remain in deposit without any profit thereon, to abide the issue of a Parliamentary inquiry." The justice of this representation is so obvious, that it can need no comment; and it is evident that, in the present case, a great national undertaking is impeded by the operation of the standing order, from which the petitioners very properly seek relief—a relief which, from the motion proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on the presentation of the petition, we are induced to hope will be speedily afforded.

In making these remarks, we by no means dispute either the right or the propriety of some provision being made to ensure the *bonâ fide* nature of all undertakings for which an Act of Parliament is necessary, although we consider that the present standing order for that purpose is neither an efficacious or a judicious one. The hardship of it in the present case is obvious—a great national work is proposed, and capital for its requirements would be forthcoming, but parties very naturally demur at locking up two or three hundred thousand pounds in the Exchequer, while awaiting the issue of Parliamentary investigation. The sacrifice of so large a sum for a year and a half, or perhaps even longer, merely in compliance with a Parliamentary form, is, to commercial men, who could so beneficially employ it in the meantime, a very serious affair—in fact, such abstraction would be little less than a positive national evil.

It is well known, indeed, that the operation of this standing order may be, and is, very generally, evaded, the money being borrowed from some banker connected with the promoters of the Bill, to whom interest on the loan is paid, and the sum itself returned as soon as it can be withdrawn. We are confident, in fact, that little or no money can ever be expected from the shareholders till it becomes absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the undertaking, and that it is preposterous to expect otherwise. The only guarantee for the public security which can be given, is, in our opinion, the respectability of the parties who appear as promoters of the Bill, for upon them rests the moral responsibility of carrying through the undertaking commenced under their auspices. Men of standing and capital are very unlikely to lend their names to any delusive project; and when such names are wanting, the mere payment of 10 per cent. on the capital can afford but little security, seeing how easily the matter may be accomplished without complying with the real spirit or intention of the order which directs such payment to be made. A regulation of this kind may have the effect, as in the present case, of throwing obstacles in the way of a useful undertaking, but that it affords any real security to the public we greatly doubt.

In a late Number we referred to the advances made in the produce of the Mines of Ireland, showing that, from six copper mines alone, the quantity of ores raised and sold in the past three years, ending June 30, 1839, was 60,070 tons, yielding 372*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*., and averaging 6*l*. 3*s*. 7*d*. per ton. We are induced, on the present occasion, and in accordance with the request of several correspondents, to give, in another place, those items from which we collected our results. From these will be seen the quantities raised each six months for the past three years, and an opportunity is thus afforded of tracing the advance or retrogression which has taken place during that interval. The past six months give the following results, as apply to these particular mines:—

Mines.	Tons.	Value. £	s.	d.	Aver. price p. ton. £	s.	d.
Cronebane and Tigrony	1145	5,319	19	0	4	12	8
Ballymurtagh	2533	8,049	9	6	3	6	6
Knockmahon	4368	34,240	0	0	7	16	8
Connorree	211	1,155	7	6	5	9	8
Allihies	2794	25,083	18	6	8	19	6
Ballygahan	244	615	18	6	2	10	6
	11,295	74,464	13	0	6	11	10

On referring to the account of sales at Swansea, for the corresponding six months, ending June 30, 1836, we find the following returns:—

Mines.	Tons.	Value. £	s.	d.	Aver. price p. ton. £	s.	d.
Cronebane and Tigrony	2219	12,667	16	6	5	14	4
Ballymurtagh	1515	6,319	19	6	4	3	4
Knockmahon	1654	14,446	7	0	8	7	4
Connorree	1022	4,990	17	0	4	17	8
Allihies	2805	31,778	8	6	11	6	6
Ballygahan	127	526	12	6	4	3	0
	9342	70,730	1	0	7	11	6

Thus showing an increase in the first six months of the present year, as compared with the returns of 1836, of 1953 tons—the increased value being 3734*l*. 12*s*., and the price for the year 1836, 7*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. per ton, while that for 1839, was 6*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*. per ton.

It is with pleasure that we note, in the columns of a contemporary, an advertisement, to the effect, that "Tenders will be received at the Consolidated Mines for supplying them with Materials," embracing 3000 tons of coals, 1000 dozen pounds of miners' candles, with boiler-plates, debenture timber, and other supplies required for the mines. This public announcement (for we are bound to believe that no private interests will influence the agents) must be highly satisfactory to the adventurers under the new management, as affording a proof that the *in*-adventurers are acting upon the wholesome system introduced by the late London management, of having their supplies by tender, and thus removing any doubts that might arise in the minds of the *out*-adventurers, that those resident in Cornwall had advantages not possessed by those in London. We are extremely glad to have this opportunity of expressing the pleasure we feel in finding this open course adopted, and have only to add our hope that the same will be pursued in laying open to the adventurers the accounts of the company at all times—in pursuing which course, the management will secure the confidence of the proprietary, and, by the example they set, confer a lasting benefit on the mining interests of Cornwall.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Consols closed at 91¾ ¼ money, and 92¼ for the account. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities 99¾ 100; and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities 99 ½. Bank Stock 181½ money, and 183 account. The premium upon Exchequer Bills, on large amounts, 5 8; on small, 10 15.

Portuguese New Five per Cents 31¾ ¼, and the Three per Cent. ditto 19¾ 20. Spanish Bonds 19¾ ¼, and Passive 4¼. Colombian Bonds 32¼ ½, and Mexican Six per Cents 29¾ ¾. French Three per Cents 80f., with the Exchange at 25f. 40c. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents 54¾ ¾. Old Fives 103¾, and the New Loan 101¼.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Three per Cent. Red. Annuities, 92¼ ⅜; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 100 ⅛; Long Annuities, 14⅜ ⅜; Consols for Account, 92¼ ⅜; Exchequer Bills, 7 9 pm.; East India Bonds, — — premium; Dutch Five per Cents., 103¾ 103¾; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 54¾ ¾; Portuguese Five per Cents 31¾ 31½; Ditto Three per Cents. 19¾ 20.—Railways:—Brighton, 11¼ ⅜ dis.; Great Western, 4¼ 5¼ premium; London and Birmingham, 72 74 pm.; New, 21 22 premium; Southampton, 44 45 per share.

CAMBORNE, AUG. 1.—Average standard, 110*l*. 6*s*. 0*d*.—Average produce, 6½.—Average price, 4*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*.—Quantity of ore, 2567.—Quantity of fine copper, 166 tons 14 cwt.—Amount of money, 11,324*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*.—Average standard of last sale, 108*l*. 2*s*.—Produce, 6¼.

PRICES OF SHARES IN BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham and Midland Bank, 42*l*. 10*s*.; National and Provincial, 35*l*. 10*s*.; Stourbridge and Kidderminster, 14*l*.—London and Birmingham Railway, 166*l*.; Manchester and Birmingham, 9*l*. 10*s*.; Great Western, 7¼*l*.; Birmingham and Derby, 64*l*.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 39*l*.; North Midland, 60*l*. 10*s*.; Leeds and Manchester, 59*l*.; London and Southampton 44*l*.; Eastern Counties, 6*l*. 10*s*.; Bristol and Exeter, 11*l*.—Stratford-upon-Avon Canal, 44*l*.—Blaenavon Mine, 41*l*.—*Midland Counties Herald.*

BANK OF ENGLAND—INCREASE IN THE RATE OF INTEREST.—The following notice was issued from the bank on Thursday afternoon:—"Bank of England—At a court of directors, held 1st August, 1839—Resolved, that the rate of interest on bills of exchange and notes discounted at the Bank of England, be 6 per cent. from this day."

PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS.—An account of the aggregate amount of notes circulated, in England and Wales, by private banks, and by joint-stock banks and their branches, distinguishing private from joint-stock banks, between the 30th March, and the 29th June, 1839.—From returns directed by 3 and 4 William IV., c. 83.

Private Banks	£7,610,708
Joint-Stock Banks	4,665,110
	£12,275,818

Stamps and Taxes, August 2. H. L. WICKHAM.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

The fourth annual meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austin-friars, on Monday last, the 29th ult.

HENRY HARMAN, Esq., in the chair.

The following is the substance of the report read at the meeting:—

Captain Trebilcock, who, as previously mentioned, had been engaged by the directors for the general superintendence of the company's mines, arrived at Copiapo in April, 1838. His report, as regards the value of the mines of Checo and Poquios, situated in the valley of Copiapo, are highly satisfactory. He states them to be rich in fine soft ore, superior to any in the district, and capable of yielding, under proper management, a sufficient quantity of ore to give full employment to the carriage power of the company; but that, in order to do justice to these mines, and to introduce a better system of working, he recommended that a second mining captain, with a small number of experienced English miners, should be sent out. The directors, convinced of Captain Trebilcock's superior judgment and practical experience, engaged Captain Waters and twelve miners, who sailed for Chili in January, and who would probably reach Copiapo last May; the best result may, therefore, be anticipated from their assistance and skill. The mining captain's time had been necessarily much occupied during the first month after his arrival in clearing out the mines, and putting them into a better state for working, also in improving the roads to the mines—all which operations have been successfully completed, and will no doubt prove highly beneficial to the interests of the company.

The quantity of ore received and sold for account of the company, since the last meeting, has been 1966 tons. The stock of ore on hand at the mines, at the date of the last advices, was about 2900 tons. The company have at present five vessels under charter, capable of bringing home 1600 tons of ore. The balance in cash, Exchequer bills, and other securities, on the 30th June last, amounted to 11,000*l*.

The report having been received and adopted, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman and directors for their attention to the interests of the company.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors of this association was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 31st ult. JOHN EASTHOPE, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the half-yearly general meeting of 25th January last were then read, and confirmed, as a correct report of the proceedings of that meeting, after which the secretary read the report of the directors.

From the report it appears that the mine of Rayas, in the district of Guanaxuato, notwithstanding the many changes that had taken place in the produce of the workings, and the high price of quicksilver, left a profit from 13th October to 11th May last, of $60,460, being a period of thirty weeks, or $2,181 weekly, and respecting which Mr. Shoolbred, in his letter of the 1st June (being the last received), writes as follows:—

"*Mine of Rayas.*—I beg reference to the report, herewith enclosed, by Mr. G. B. Glennie (inserted under the head 'Foreign Mines,' in another column), which will convey the necessary information as to the state of the several workings followed up in prosecution, to the 10th ult. Since this date, no variation whatever of interest has either itself in any productive point, up to the 27th ult., the date of the last letters received from Mr. Glennie. The produce of picked ores from the workings of Purisima, San Cayetano, and San Miguel, since the date of my last dispatch to the court from Guanaxuato, that is, from the 13th April to the 25th ult., being a period of six weeks, has been 3307 cargas, or 55¼ per week, and estimated to be quite equal in quality to the preceding extraction. The first two weeks of said period the businesses sold their share of ores for $4644 7, but since then, it having been deemed expedient to return to the old system of selling the ores on joint account with them and the mine, there have been four such sales, producing, the gross amount of $30,760 5, and giving a weekly average of $3190 1. Taking into calculation the lesser value of the ores of the mine, as compared with the extravagant amount realised solely by the businesses during the first two weeks, from the 13th to the 27th April, and adding thereto, the mine's share of the four following sales, and also the estimated produce of picked ores from Purisima, San Cayetano, and San Miguel, the general result of operations during the said six weeks to the 25th ult., would show a surplus of about $10,000 over and above all expenses of the mine, and reduction of the ores. The enclosed usual statement of outlay, returns, and estimated value of ores on hand, will also show the total surplus arising out of the operations from the 29th April, 1838, to the 11th May of the present year, and I am gratified in finding that it amounts to $101,500 7 7, notwithstanding the high price of quicksilver during the whole of the period, and the many mutations we have experienced at various times in the productive workings of the mine. I am quite satisfied, that no exertions have been spared, on our part, to increase this surplus. With reference to the change recently made in selling the ores on joint account with the businesses, instead of the mine taking its share in kind as heretofore, I have already explained to the court the motives which influenced me in becoming acquiescent to the change. Although the sales made since the said alteration was introduced, would almost warrant the supposition that a very considerable alteration also had been made in the prices of the ores; still, that is not the fact, as Mr. Glennie informs me that the ores sold previously at $6 5, are now averaging $6 6 per cargo, consequently, the difference in the amount of sale now, as compared with that prior to selling in company with the businesses, is to be attributed to the present smaller extraction, and an inferior quality of ores, the workings having fallen off materially since then, but expected to improve again shortly. The ores remaining for account of Rayas, contain less gold than formerly, the last parcel of pinta de ley received from the hacienda of Barrera, having yielded only 249 grains of gold to the marc, while, on the other hand, the quantity of such pinta de ley collected in the arrastres is greater than usual, but does not make up the deficiency of pure gold."

The report then went on to state, that the long pending law-suit with the owners of the mine of San Acasio, in the district of Zacatecas, had not yet been brought to a close, but progress was being made therein. That the mines in the district of Oaxaca having been given up, as stated in the directors last report, the ores and mining stores remaining on hand were being sold, and endeavours were being made to dispose of the hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco. That, since the last half-yearly meeting, Mr. Shoolbred had remitted to the directors the sum of 6471*l*. 7*s*. 1*d*., in a bill of exchange, which will fall due on the 3d August; and respecting further remittance, he states as follows:—

"Although the present state of my finances at Guanaxuato would almost warrant a fresh remittance to the court, still, as I have yet to ascertain what portion thereof will be required for the approaching liquidation of profits, to the 30th inst., with the owners of Rayas, I consider it both expedient and prudent, to make that distribution, before announcing to the court any amount disposable for the first-named purpose, especially in doing so at the present moment it may lead to disappointment and inconvenience."

The following account of receipts and payments was then read:—

An account of Receipts and Payments from December 31, 1838, to July 31, 1839.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Brought from account audited the 31st December, 1838, viz.:—Cash and Exchequer Bills on hand	17,095	18	9
Transfer fees and discount on stamps	3	3	0
Premium and interest on Exchequer Bills sold and exchanged	466	3	6
Furniture sold	30	0	0
	£17,589	5	3

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to sundry persons, being creditors, 31st Dec., 1838	452	4	10
Amount charged to the manager in Mexico for cash paid to his order for quicksilver shipped, and other payments, in respect of which he is to account	1736	6	9
Office salaries, wages, and expenses for two quarters	474	5	2
For auxiliary capital account, in part repaid	9911	0	0
For stamps for auxiliary capital	3	0	6
For directors' fees	100	0	0
For stamps	18	15	6
Cash and Exchequer Bills on hand	4874	13	1
	£17,589	5	3
From which it appeared that the assets on hand were	4874	13	1
To which is to be added a bill of exchange, due the 3d August	6471	7	1
Making total assets	£11,346	0	2
From which deduct liabilities, viz.:—Auxiliary capital account of bonus, and first 25 per cent., payable July 30, 1838, and second payment of 25 per cent., payable July 16, 1839, and still unpaid	£5466	15	0
Other payments	580	0	0 — 6046 15 0
Surplus			£5297 5 2

Mr. Hallett and Mr. Hibbert, who went out of the direction by rotation, were then unanimously re-elected, and Mr. Henry Rimster, of the Exchequer Loan Office, was unanimously elected an auditor.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was then unanimously passed, and the meeting separated.

CANDONGA MINING ASSOCIATION.

The general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors in this association was held at the offices, 9, Nicholas-lane, King William-street, on Wednesday, the 31st ult.

JOHN CATTLEY, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the advertisement convening the meeting, also the minutes of the former meeting, which were confirmed.

The following report of the directors was then read:—

REPORT.

In submitting to the proprietors their impression as to the present state and prospects of the mine, the directors desire first to recal attention to the appearances it presented at the time of the last general meeting, when Captain Dailey's report of the date of November 1st, led to the hope, that the time was near at hand when, by unwatering the old bottoms, the mine might be again rendered productive. The operations for effecting this object were, however, accessed with greater difficulties than had been anticipated, the hardness of the ground presenting such obstacles to the advance of the level under the bottoms that, in the month of November, only four and a half fathoms were driven, and in December not more than two and a half fathoms. In the early part of January, however, the operations were considerably facilitated, by the sudden discharge of a large quantity of water, which made its exit by Moore's level and the deep adit. From this period appearances began gradually to improve, although gold was only obtained in inconsiderable quantities until the 12th of March, between which date and the 22d of the same, an addition of 8 lbs. 2½ oz. was made to the stock of gold, and in two days as much more was obtained as yielded upwards of 7 lbs. The latest report from Captain Dailey is of the 14th of April, in which he says, under the head of forty-two fathom level crosscut—"In the last monthly report it was mentioned that we had cut the cross-course, and since then had made a communication from this to the workings which have been carried on from above, under the head of 'Junction of the Cross-courses;' this work being completed, and the branch last open to the whole extent, we shall now commence to work regularly on what, to every present appearance, would seem to be a good lode, from which we have extracted some of the richest work that I have yet seen in Candonga." Without yielding to the temptation of placing implicit reliance on these indications, however favourable, the directors cannot but feel that the prospects are encouraging, and justify the hope that good returns may still be made from Candonga. It is with regret the directors have to announce that Dr. Goodridge's health, which has been declining for a considerable time past, is at length in so precarious a state, that the medical officer of the establishment has certified that it is absolutely necessary, for his restoration, that he return to Europe for a time. The directors have for the present provided for the duties of superintendence, by placing their office in the hands of the chief miner, the chief accountant, and the medical officer jointly. The audited accounts to June 30, show a balance in cash and available securities of £2,116*l*. 11*s*. 11*d*., from which must be deducted, on account of unpaid dividends on shares not yet registered, the sum of 930*l*., leaving a balance of 617*l*., in addition to the estimated value of the gold in store, which, at the date of the last advices, amounted to nearly 200*l*. The directors have delayed this meeting until the latest possible day, with hope that some more recent accounts might be received, it being clear that the next dates from the mine must be of the most important character as to the future prospects of the company; but, in the absence of such accounts, the directors feel themselves called upon to express their regret at the probable loss of the zealous services of Dr. Goodridge, and the undiminished confidence in the integrity, zeal, and skill of Captain Dailey and his co-adjutors.

The report was approved and adopted, and a letter from Capt. Dailey, seven days later than the information contained in the directors' report, was also read.

The CHAIRMAN said, it had been the object of the directors to put every thing of an important nature in this report, and he was sorry that it was not more decided as to the present advantageous situation of the mine. They had put this meeting off to the latest possible period, in hopes of receiving the next advices, which, however, had not yet arrived, but which was generally expected to be of a very important nature.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman and directors,

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, observed, that himself and brother directors were always anxious for the welfare of the association, and should they unfortunately loose the services of their zealous and clever agent, Dr. Goodridge—a circumstance which, as noticed in the report, was much to be feared—it would be their endeavour to find another to succeed him, whose abilities were quite equal to the discharge of the important duties attached to the situation; and he would assure the meeting that the directors, in making the selection, would consider only the abilities and character of the individual as fitting him for the situation.—The meeting then separated.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday, the 1st inst., at their offices, New Broad-street, pursuant to advertisement, and in conformity with the Act of Parliament.

W. R. VIVIAN, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last general meeting were then read and confirmed. The balance-sheet of the company for the half-year ending 30th June last was read and approved.

The CHAIRMAN then briefly stated the present position of the company's affairs, and that the appeal now before the House of Lords, from the decision of the Irish Chancellor, was waiting to be heard, pending which it had been considered advisable, and, indeed, necessary, that the operations of the company in Ireland should be suspended.

Reference having been made to the suggestions thrown out at the last meeting by Mr. Green (and which were then supported by the Rev. Mr. Knapp, who, however, was not now present), relative to a compromise or arrangement between the company and Lord Audley, Mr. WESTON, one of the directors, stated, that it would be in the recollection of the shareholders that they (the directors) distinctly stated their readiness to act upon the resolution then adopted unanimously by the meeting—of receiving any communication which might be made by any person on behalf of Lord Audley, who should be duly authorised by his Lordship to act—with a view, if possible, of settling the existing differences, and would give it their best attention; but what would the meeting say, when they were informed that, within a short time of the last general meeting, the

directors had been served with a notice by the solicitors of Lord Audley not to make any settlement or compromise with Joseph Pike, or any other person—[which notice he read to the meeting]. Now, at the last meeting, from the nature of the observations made by the parties who urged the propriety of a settlement, it was believed that they had, or thought they had, some authority from the present Lord Audley to make such suggestions; but when the directors were, so shortly after the meeting, served with the notice just read (the meeting having taken place on the 7th March, while the notice bore the date of the 26th of the same month), they were convinced that it was not Lord Audley, but some other person who had been at the bottom of all this, for it was now evident that Lord Audley altogether disclaimed any such suggestion, and was anxious to prevent his co-executor from making any such attempts. The directors had the satisfaction of stating to the meeting that they had redeemed the pledge they had made of prosecuting the appeal with the utmost vigour, having done all that could be, and it now waited a hearing by the House of Lords, and he entertained hopes of the appeal being heard and determined in the course of the next session.

The shareholders having expressed themselves fully satisfied that the directors were adopting the only proper course under the circumstances, a vote of thanks to them for their exertions was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

KELLEWERRIS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in this company having been advertised for Tuesday, the 30th ult., at one o'clock, our reporter attended at the London Tavern, and was informed the meeting would not take place until two o'clock; and on calling there at five minutes before that hour, he was told that four or five gentlemen had attended, and adjourned the meeting until some future day.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the offices, 15, Great St. Helen's, on Tuesday, the 30th ult.

J. C. Blanckenhagen, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting,

The Chairman said, it was usual in general to submit to the shareholders the report of their own agent, Captain Richards, only, but on the present occasion the directors, wishing to lay before them every information they could obtain, and to put them in possession of the actual state of the mine, had obtained the assistance of Captain Sincock, an agent well known and much respected in Cornwall, to give a report of the present state and appearances of the mine; these reports would now be read, and he was happy to say, that to his view they were highly satisfactory, and held out every hope of ultimate success.

The Secretary then read the reports in question, which gave a favourable account of the present state of the works underground, and their very promising appearances, and agreed in their recommendation as to the manner in which the future works should be carried on. The men on tribute were getting good wages; the lodes at the seventy fathom level were producing good work, and the indications were such as to lead them to expect profitable results at the eighty fathom level.

The statement of the accounts was then submitted, by which it appeared the ores sold were 416 tons, and producing 2065*l.*, and the price varying from 2*l.* 17*s.* to 7*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, or at about an average of 5*l.* per ton. On the assets and liabilities of the mine, there was a balance against them of 1209*l.* 19*s.* 5.—According to a plan proposed at the last meeting a summary of the various expenses of the mine, for the last six months, was submitted to the shareholders.

The Chairman said, they were now in possession of every fact connected with the mine, and the directors, wishing to leave the meeting to draw their own inference from the facts adduced, have not, on this occasion, made a report, which could only have been an echo of the information already given; he must confess that, looking at the whole of the appearances last year, he was somewhat disappointed; there was, however, now every indication of the concern turning out prosperously. With respect to the accounts, it would be seen, they could not go on without more money, and he hoped the shareholders would liberally come forward and support the directors in carrying the thing out with that spirit which now will bring the mine into a profitable state.

A Proprietor asked what sum had originally been paid for the mine?—The Chairman informed him, that the small sum of 800*l.* was all that had been paid, which included the purchase of the engine, and it was generally considered as cheap and fair a speculation as had ever been entered into in the county.

Mr. Parker asked how it was, that although the greatest part of the ground was set at tribute (which ought, from the nature of the work, to be profitable to the company), still they were continually getting behind; the greatest hopes were held out at all the previous meetings that the mine was in a state to pay an early dividend; still they were in the same position, requiring another call to carry on the concern, while in fact the amount of this call will only just clear them of their liabilities; he considered the mine was in that position that they ought either to make up their minds to spend a large sum of money (say 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*), and fully open the mine, or give it up altogether; it was, in his opinion, wasting their money to go on in this dribbling way; he also complained of the directors receiving a salary until the mine was in a prosperous state, and considered that not only ought the expenses at the mine to be kept down as possible, but the London expenses also.

Mr. D. Campbell deprecated the idea of spending 10,000*l.* or 12000*l.*, as 500 hundreds would suffice to develope the resources of the mine, and he felt assured the result would be advantageous to the shareholders.

The Chairman explained as to the profit of the tribute work being swallowed up in the general expenses of the mine, from the fact of their continually opening new ground, sinking the engine-shaft, &c.

A lengthened conversation took place upon the several items of the above summary, the general state and prospects of the mine, &c., &c., and it was at last agreed, unanimously, that a call of 5*s.* per share be made payable on the 12th of August next.

Mr. Blanckenhagen, as one of the directors, and Mr. Hammond, as an auditor, having gone out by rotation, were severally re-elected.—A vote of thanks having been voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

The fifteenth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held on Wednesday, the 24th ult.

Charles Lawrence, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read the following

REPORT.

The directors beg leave to lay before the proprietors their statement of accounts for the six months ending the 30th of June last; by which it will be perceived, that the aggregate receipts are very nearly the same as those of the corresponding period of last year, the receipts in the merchandize department being considerably less than those of last year, while those in the coaching department are more, to about the same extent.

The proprietors will recollect, that in the early part of the year 1838, an extraordinary amount of traffic was brought on the railway, owing to the stopping of the canals, by the severe and protracted frost of that period. During the last six months, not only has the railway not had the advantage of any unusual frost, but in some departments of trade it has had to contend with a period of extraordinary depression.

In the coaching business, this partial stagnation in commerce and manufactures has been felt severely; and the accession of traffic brought on the line from the North Union Railway, which, in the coaching department, is now in full and prosperous operation, has helped to increase the receipts in that part of the company's business.

Since the meeting of proprietors in April last, the Act has been obtained for making the proposed junction line between the Liverpool and Manchester Railway near Ditton Lane, and the Manchester and Leeds Railway near Hunt's Bank. The directors feel themselves pledged not to commence operations upon the actual construction of this extension line, without causing again to solicit the proprietors for their sanction to the measure. In a work of such magnitude, the fullest and most deliberate consideration is requisite, before committing the company to the large outlay involved in the undertaking. In the present state of the money market, and considering the serious depression under which some important branches of the commerce of the country now labour, the directors have felt that it would not be expedient to call on the proprietors on the present occasion to come to any definite resolution on the subject. At a more favourable juncture, and when further time has been allowed to the shareholders for a calm consideration of the whole measure, the directors propose to call a special meeting, for the purpose of receiving from the proprietors their final instructions.

The balance-sheet was then submitted, from which it appears that the total receipts for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1838, were 125,814*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the expenses 74,852*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; making a net profit of 48,961*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; to which is added, 5,070*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, balance from the last account, leaving a disposable sum of 54,032*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* From which sum the directors recommended a dividend of 4*l.* 10*s.* per share, amounting to 49,023*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance of 4278*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* to be carried to the credit of the next half-year's account, which proposition was unanimously agreed to by the proprietors.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting adjourned,

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S HARBOUR AND LAUNCESTON AND VICTORIA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday last, the 1st inst. John Rambotton, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The advertisement having been read, and the minutes of the preceding meeting confirmed, the statement of accounts up to the present day was submitted, which showed a balance in the hands of the bankers of 30*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Coles (the solicitor of the company) then detailed to the meeting the proceedings which had taken place in the action brought against the company by Mr. Ross, for the recovery of money claimed by him, in which, not being able to proceed without the production of certain books, vouchers, &c., he had applied to have the matters in dispute referred, to which the judge, on his *ex parte* statement, saw no objection, but upon hearing the statement of the solicitor on the part of the company, had refused the application, agreeing, that in some points connected with the case the matter might be better arranged by a reference, but in others, the case was one which should be publicly gone into; Mr. Ross having, therefore, failed in his application, had given notice of his determination to file a bill of discovery for the production of books and vouchers, carrying the case into the Court of Chancery, which, however, would be done at his own cost, and, in the opinion of the directors, being a course even more prejudicial to himself. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

That nothing had occurred to change the opinion of the proprietors that the action of Mr. Ross is of a nature which, upon public grounds, should be defended to the utmost.

After some desultory conversation, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

A meeting of the shareholders and others interested in procuring for Shrewsbury the benefit of railroad communication, was held on Thursday, the 25th ult., in the great room of the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, for the purpose of considering of, and adopting, the further steps now necessary for promoting the undertaking, and bringing it before Parliament next session. About five o'clock (to which hour, in consequence of the necessary attendance of gentlemen at the assizes, the meeting had been postponed) the Earl of Darlington, M.P., W. O. Gore, Esq., M.P., Sir R. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. Slaney, M.P., and a large number of influential gentlemen, merchants, bankers, and traders connected with the locality had assembled.

The Earl of Darlington in the chair.

The following report of the committee was then read:—

In the report, amongst other matters connected with their proceedings, the committee informed the shareholders that up to this period all the necessary steps had been taken, and forms complied with, to enable them to proceed to Parliament, and that the surveys had been completed, and the plans, sections, and books of reference deposited, according to the orders of the Houses of Parliament. The committee had thus far discharged the duty intrusted to them, and they now called upon the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood to come forward and do their part, by subscribing the requisite number of shares to enable them to proceed, and thus take the most effectual measures for reviving the trade and prosperity of the town, which had been on the decline since the withdrawal of the traffic by other railways already established. They expressed their renewed confidence in the estimates of traffic, and the profits which the shareholders would realise from the undertaking. They regretted that circumstances had hitherto prevented the intended application to Government for an examination, at the public expense, of the best line of railway to the coast, a measure which would, however, be immediately brought forward, and it was confidently expected with every prospect of success to the Birmingham and Shrewsbury Railway. With respect to the topic referred to at the close of the report, the noble chairman observed that it was exceedingly desirable that a competent and duly authorised engineer should be appointed by Government to report the best line of railway to the coast; and Mr. O'Connell had engaged to bring the subject before the House on the following evening, when it was confidently expected the matter would come under discussion. Ultimately it would depend upon the decision of Parliament whether Shrewsbury would be in the direct track of any imperial line that might be fixed on from the metropolis. But the meeting would learn from the resolutions about to be submitted, that the gentlemen who were desirous of having a railroad to the town of Shrewsbury wished to have it whether Shrewsbury were the terminus of a line or not, and independent of all considerations as to any other line whatever. They were anxious to procure a railway to Shrewsbury without any regard to such railway being carried beyond or stopping short in the town, and he had no doubt but that their views on this head were well founded, and that they would be amply carried out in the resolutions that would be submitted to the meeting.

On the motion of Major Bayley, seconded by Richard Ford, Esq., the report was unanimously adopted.

William Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., in proposing the second resolution, said he felt great pleasure in doing so, more particularly from the circumstance of its advocating a railway to Shrewsbury independent of any other line than that from Wolverhampton. In urging the superiority of the present line over that through Chester, the hon. gentleman referred to the state of the Menai-bridge, which was so bad, in consequence of the effects of the late violent storms, that, notwithstanding all the repairs it had undergone, it was wholly unfit, not merely for a railroad, but for common carriages. Independently of this obstacle, which in itself was sufficient to put an end to any project for the passage of the Straits, the accommodation in Holyhead harbour was much too narrow for large steamers; and he need not inform the gentlemen present that it could not be enlarged. In support of his views, he cited the evidence of Captain Skinner, Lieut. Sherringham, and Captain Beaufoy, showing the impossibility of large class steamers plying to and from Holyhead, while there was only one gentleman who had reported in favour of that harbour, and he happened to be deeply interested in the line through Chester. He (Mr. Gore) knew there were some gentlemen present who believed that the Chester line had many advantages both in point of land and sea over that of Port Dynllaen. This was entirely a mistake. The sea passage from Port Dynllaen was much the shortest on account of the prevalence of favourable winds; and for various other reasons, though such reasons would more properly be urged before a parliamentary committee, than at a general meeting like that. He merely mentioned these facts to satisfy those gentlemen who fancied that Chester possessed any superiority over Shrewsbury, that they were mistaken. The hon. gentleman next referred to the advantages which would accrue to the town of Shrewsbury, and the important districts through which the railway was intended to pass, from carrying out the undertaking, and adverted to Mr. Pare's report, based on the present traffic of the line, to show that, even at this moderate calculation, it would pay 7½ per cent. On all these grounds he felt confidence in submitting to them the propriety and expediency of supporting a railway to Shrewsbury on its own merits alone, without any consideration whatever connected with any other line.

This resolution, together with others favourable to the proposed undertaking, was unanimously agreed to.—Thanks were voted to the chairman, who promised that the measure should have his cordial support in Parliament.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANK.

The general half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company took place on Wednesday, the 31st ult., at the bank, and by adjournment, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Cooper-street, Manchester. About 100 gentlemen were present, including shareholders from Stockport, Warrington, Bury, Liverpool, Bristol, and other remote places.

Samuel Fletcher, Esq., in the chair.

The resolutions of the last general meeting being read, James Heald, Esq., read a long report, which had been prepared by a committee of shareholders, on the subject of two accounts, those of Taylor, Son, and Gibson, and Brown and Powell, from which it had been estimated, at the last general meeting, that the bank would suffer a loss of about 400,000*l.* The committee had then been directed to make a minute investigation into the history of the large advances made to these firms, to ascertain the causes of the loss, and to inquire whether the conduct of the directors and the servants of the bank had been strictly unimpeachable in these singular transactions.

It had been stated in a former report, and of which this was a confirmation, that the accounts had been opened seven or eight years ago, and that, after a series of advances made to the two firms, to the amount of nearly 2,000,000*l.*, the directors of the bank had been induced, with a view to avert the impending bankruptcy of the parties, who were extensively engaged in manufactures, to execute a deed of inspection with them, and, in fact, to carry on their business. This departure from the sound and legitimate principles of banking, led, as might have been anticipated, to further losses; and the bank was compelled, towards the end of 1836, to close both accounts, when the net loss was estimated at 375,000*l.* The report entered into a very minute history of the progress of both accounts, from which it appeared that they had been opened in the infancy of the bank, when its conductors were but imperfectly acquainted with the principles of banking, and that the successive advances had been made in the mistaken hope of retrieving the sums they must have lost had the accounts been peremptorily closed at any intervening period. To their investigation of the accounts the committee had called in the assistance of Mr. Foster and Mr. Holden, two eminent barristers, and had, during the last six months, devoted full one-half of their time to this very difficult and laborious inquiry. The report, after recording the above statements as to the amount of loss, showed that it had arisen from three causes. The primary cause was, unquestionably, the original weakness of the bank, and its early and incidental management during the infancy of joint-stock banking in this country; the second was the system of secrecy with which the management of these two accounts had necessarily been carried on, and which was rendered imperative to secure the very existence of the bank; and the third and not the least important cause was the American panic in 1836, which by its heavy pressure on the two houses, circumstanced as they were, had increased the estimated loss from 120,000*l.* or 150,000*l.* to 375,000*l.* These circumstances went far to account for the course pursued by the bank, and to relieve the directors from any imputation. It appeared to the committee that the duties of the directors were not sufficiently defined; while, perhaps, too much was expected from them by the shareholders, their own ideas of the extent of their responsibility might be even less than was requisite. They acquitted Mr. Jackson, the general manager, of any imputation of having acted from improper motives, having received from him the utmost assistance in conducting an inquiry which necessarily affected his character.

Mr. Jackson then read a short report from the directors as to the business of the bank during the last half-year.

From the report it appeared that the business had been large and profitable, and had exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year, the net profit having been 26,346*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, after deducting all expenses and all losses on bad debts during that period. This, after the disclosures made at the last meeting as to the two heavy losses, was the best proof of the confidence reposed in the bank by the public, and an earnest of its future prosperity. Several alterations have been made in the internal management of the bank, which the directors hoped would prevent the recurrence of any heavy loss, and others were in progress, by which a more effectual control over every department and every branch would be secured. The directors had used every exertion to ascertain the amount of loss on the two accounts above referred to, and by other bad debts; but the assets not yet being realised, they were only able to state that the estimate of the last meeting would be under the truth. Notwithstanding this, the prospects of the bank were so good as to warrant them in recommending a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which would leave a surplus profit of 6366*l.* on the half year.

The reports being received, a discussion arose as to the propriety of printing the report of the committee of shareholders, which was ultimately decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The thanks of the shareholders were voted to the committee; it was resolved that the recommendation of the directors as to a dividend should be adopted; and Messrs. T. Boothman, jun., R. Gardiner, and T. Trueman, were appointed for the current year.

ASHTON, STALYBRIDGE, HYDE, AND GLOSSOP BANK.

The third annual general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held in the Town-hall, Ashton-under-Lyne, on Friday, the 16th ult.

William Wright, Esq., of Welbeck House, in the chair.

The report of the directors exhibited a clear profit, for the past year, of upwards of 8 per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital. The directors prudently recommended, that a dividend of 5 per cent only should be distributed among the shareholders, and that the remainder of the profit should be carried to the reserved fund, to meet future contingencies. After J. In Carr, Esq., of Lime Spring House, and B. M. Keworthy, Esq., of Ashton, the two directors, who retired by rotation, had been re-elected, and votes of thanks passed to the directors and manager for their able and efficient services during the past year, the meeting separated.

BANK OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, on the report on the Bank of Ireland Acts being brought up—

Mr. O'Connell said he should oppose further proceedings without additional information. The only merit that had ever been attributed to the Bank of Ireland by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that money was cheap in Dublin, and not dearer than in free banking districts. Now that was because the demand was decreased, and anything would be cheap the demand for which was as small or smaller than the supply. Dublin had dwindled from about 100 manufactories to 15 or 20. Therefore the very crime of the Bank of Ireland was made its vindication. He protested against the monopoly, and expressed his intention of dividing the House.

Mr. Ashton Yates resisted the further progress of the bill. He fully agreed that the Bank of Ireland had no claim to the renewal of their charter; but he protested against the doctrine of the hon. member for Kilkenny, that free trade in banking could ever be productive of any advantage to Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would be sorry if anything occurred in debate to shake the credit of joint-stock banks. He would rather deal with a bad system of law under a well-managed bank, than with a good system under an ill-managed bank. As to the amount of capital, all the accounts which had been rendered on the subject had been laid on the table of the house; but if the hon. gentleman wished for further detail, he should be happy to furnish it before the second reading of the bill. He did not withhold censure from the Bank of Ireland where he thought it was applicable. He was not asking for this measure as a boon to the Bank of Ireland; but he looked at the general interests of the country. It was essential that there should be a central point kept free from local circulation. The safety of the bank was the safety of the public; for if they allowed a system which disorganised banks, they endangered the public credit. He therefore asked the house to allow the introduction of this bill—he asked the house to allow the bill to be introduced in order to have its provisions circulated in Ireland, and well considered there. Other causes, besides the banking system in Dublin, would account for the difference between the prosperity of Dublin and Belfast. He did not propose to continue for an indefinite period these privileges; he proposed to continue them till the end of four years. The hon. member for Dublin wished to see the whole principle of banks in both countries considered. So did he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), but let it be done in both countries together. On these grounds he trusted the house would see no objection to agreeing to these resolutions:—

"That is is expedient to continue, for a limited period, to the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, certain of the privileges now vested by law in that corporation, subject to such conditions as may be provided, by an Act to be passed for the purpose, in the present Session of Parliament."

"That the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland shall be entitled for all Exchequer Bills—(being bills issued in pursuance of two Acts for the relief of the owners of tithes, and for abolishing composition for tithes in Ireland, and not exceeding in the whole 900,000*l.*),—which shall be delivered up by them to be cancelled, to receive for the same and for the interest due thereon, such an amount of three pounds per centum consolidated or reduced annuities, as the said Exchequer Bills and interest would have purchased, if the same had been applied in the purchase of such annuities, estimated at the quarterly average price at which the said annuities might have been purchased in the quarter in which the said Exchequer Bills shall be delivered up to be cancelled."

After a few words from Mr. O'Connell and Mr. A Yates, in explanation,

Mr. Grandone said he should vote with the hon. member for Dublin, for at such a late period of the session there were no means whatever of having the bill fairly discussed.

Mr. S. O'Brien was not disposed to offer a factious opposition, but at that late period of the session he thought the bill ought not to be proceeded with.

Mr. Hutton had agreed to the bringing in of the bill, in the hope that it might be rendered satisfactory in its details; but he did not mean thereby to have it inferred that he approved of the monopoly of the Bank of Ireland.

Mr. Clay said that the Bank of Ireland question could not be fairly discussed, unless in connection with the renewal of the charter of the Bank of England. What, he would ask, would be the consequence of the present opposition to the bill? The bank monopoly would go on. The public would lose 23,000*l.*, and the joint-stock banks would lose several advantages which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to concede.

Sir D. Norreys thought the present period of the session was much too late to discuss a question of such importance.

Mr. T. Attwood said he should support the hon. member for Dublin, for joint-stock banks had been productive of so much good in this country that he saw no reason why Dublin should be deprived of them. The proposed restriction upon the issues of these banks in Ireland, under the charter of the Bank of Ireland, were impolitic and injurious. The hon. member went into a review of the impolicy and injustice of compelling a great manufacturing and commercial country to resort suddenly to a metallic currency, and thus to encumber the resources which its credit would always command.

Mr. Ellis thought the advantages expected to result from the proposed measure would be obtained at much too high a price.

Mr. Crifps agreed that the withdrawing at once, and without adequate notice, of the one pound notes from the circulation in Ireland, had been highly impolitic. At the same time he must say that the crisis of the difficulty having been got over, it would be highly impolitic to re-issue them.

The house then divided. The numbers were—for the resolution, 61; against it, 20—majority, 41. The resolutions were then read a second time, and agreed to.—Motion made, and question put, "That a bill be brought in upon the said resolutions;"—the House divided; ayes, 68, noes 16. Bill ordered to be brought in by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Poulett Thomson.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1839.

Day	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Day	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thurs.	75 from 54 to 73	29.72 to 30.0	Monday	29	52 .. 63	29.99 .. 29.74
Friday	24	54 .. 69	29.70 .. 29.64	Tuesday	30	50 .. 65	29.72 .. 29.79
Saturday	27	47 .. 67	29.57 .. 29.50	Wednes.	31	53 .. 69	29.53 .. 29.52
Sunday	28	51 .. 67	29.70 .. 29.69				

West, S.W.

Except the morning of the 27th, cloudy, with frequent and heavy showers of rain. Distant thunder, accompanied with hail and rain on the afternoon of the 27th.

Rain fallen, 1 inch and .875 of an inch.

Edmonton. Charles Henry Adams.

MINING IN IRELAND.

The following particulars of the quantity of ore raised, and the price realised, of the undermentioned Irish Mines, from the 30th of June, 1836, to the 30th of June, 1839, are referred to in another part of our columns:—

KNOCKMAHON.

1836.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
July .... 20 ..	59	570	16	6
August .. 3 ..	196	1963	3	6
,, ..24 ..	328	3203	8	0
Sept.... 14 ..	473	4587	5	0
October 12 ..	78	824	17	0
,, ..26 ..	238	2488	19	0
Nov.... 30 ..	114	997	10	0
Tons, 1486.				
Amt. £14,635 19—Av. Pr. £9 16 11				
1837.				
January.. 4 ..	61	582	11	0
April .... 12 ..	731	4443	6	0
,, ..26 ..	671	4882	6	6
May .... 31 ..	666	5280	14	0
Tons, 2129.				
Amount £15,188 17 6—Price £7 2 8				
August .. 16 ..	531	4430	4	6
,, ..30 ..	524	4278	5	6
Sept.... 13 ..	580	5001	9	0
,, ..27 ..	118	1054	19	0
October.. 11 ..	48	440	8	0
Nov..... 15 ..	492	4500	6	6
Dec. .... 6 ..	262	2095	3	6
,, ..27 ..	384	3578	3	6
Tons, 2939.				
Amount £25,378 19 6—Price £8 12 7				
1838.				
January 17 ..	106	882	9	0
February 14 ..	186	1679	9	6
March ..14 ..	556	4329	15	0
April .... 4 ..	117	933	1	6
,, ..18 ..	257	2216	18	6
May .. 16 ..	407	3610	8	6
,, ..30 ..	273	2186	12	6
June .... 13 ..	543	4189	14	0
,, ..27 ..	241	1987	7	6
Tons, 2686.				
Amount £22,015 15 6—Price £8 3 9				
July .... 11 ..	472	3708	11	6
,, ..25 ..	300	2060	3	6
August .. 8 ..	43	265	10	6
,, ..22 ..	366	2681	0	6
Sept..... 5 ..	272	2157	9	6
,, ..19 ..	528	4174	3	6
October.. 3 ..	124	1106	2	0
,, ..17 ..	120	954	0	0
,, ..31 ..	384	3605	9	6
Nov..... 14 ..	598	5088	12	0
Dec. .... 19 ..	215	1965	5	6
Tons, 3422.				
Amount £29,766 8 0—Price £8 14 6				
1839.				
January.. 9 ..	253	2248	2	0
,, ..30 ..	91	641	11	0
February 13 ..	629	5472	10	0
,, ..27 ..	281	2205	17	6
March ..27 ..	508	4089	10	0
April. ..17 ..	368	2835	18	0
May .... 8 ..	201	1606	11	6
,, ..22 ..	850	6128	13	0
June .... 12 ..	981	7323	1	6
,, ..26 ..	206	1688	5	6
Tons, 4368.				
Amount £34,240 0 0—Price £7 16 8				

ALLIHIES.

1836.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
July .... 20 ..	342	4320	15	0
August .. 3 ..	261	3212	19	0
,, ..24 ..	134	1643	8	0
Sept..... 14 ..	413	4961	7	0
October.. 12 ..	43	609	10	6
,, ..26 ..	636	7311	18	6
Nov..... 30 ..	389	6713	0	0
Tons, 2418.				
Amount £28,772 18—Price £11 18				
1837.				
January 25 ..	345	3548	2	0
February 8 ..	427	3947	9	0
,, ..22 ..	330	2867	18	6
March ..29 ..	476	4601	7	0
April .... 26 ..	639	5095	1	0
May .... 24 ..	183	1453	5	6
,, ..31 ..	76	659	6	0
June ... 14 ..	354	2870	12	0
Tons, 2830.				
Amount £25,043 1—Price £8 16 10				
Sept..... 13 ..	611	5072	0	0
October.. 11 ..	464	4732	13	6
Dec. .... 6 ..	528	5000	0	0
,, ..27 ..	97	889	19	6
Tons, 1700.				
Amount £15,894 13 0—Price £9 4 8				
1838.				
February 14 ..	899	8876	3	0
March ..14 ..	226	2095	5	0
April .... 4 ..	301	2902	10	6
,, ..18 ..	208	2032	5	6
May .... 30 ..	293	2696	5	0
June .... 13 ..	113	1023	12	0
,, ..27 ..	421	4154	16	0
Tons, 2461.				
Amount £23,840 17—Price £9 13 9				
July .... 11 ..	152	1347	9	6
,, ..25 ..	230	1966	0	0
August .. 8 ..	232	1923	16	0
,, ..22 ..	261	2216	1	6
Sept..... 5 ..	217	1814	17	0
October.. 3 ..	262	2362	2	6
,, ..31 ..	406	3599	5	0
Nov..... 14 ..	55	317	0	0
Dec. .... 19 ..	248	2327	7	0
Tons, 2063.				
Amount £18,373 18 6—Price £8 15 6				
1839.				
January.. 9 ..	223	2299	11	6
,, ..30 ..	224	2123	2	0
February 27 ..	400	3779	19	6
April .... 17 ..	472	4379	13	6
May .... 22 ..	494	4108	3	0
June .... 12 ..	614	5160	11	0
,, ..26 ..	377	3232	18	6
Tons, 2794.				
Amount £25,083 18 6—Price £8 19 6				

BALLYMURTAGH.

1836.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
July .... 20 ..	393	1991	15	0
August .. 3 ..	389	1738	5	0
,, ..24 ..	295	1343	5	0
Sept..... 14 ..	496	1917	5	6
October 12 ..	258	898	9	0
,, ..26 ..	136	436	4	0
Nov..... 16 ..	276	1076	18	0
,, ..30 ..	149	734	14	6
Tons, 2395.				
Amount £10,146 16 0—Price £4 4 8				
1837.				
January.. 4 ..	149	680	8	0
,, ..18 ..	161	696	16	6
February 8 ..	227	994	13	0
,, ..22 ..	78	330	19	6
March ..29 ..	417	1723	13	9

BALLYMURTAGH—continued.

1837.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
April .... 12 ..	224	902	3	0
,, ..26 ..	592	1775	3	0
May .... 10 ..	313	1032	19	0
,, ..24 ..	441	1116	0	0
,, ..31 ..	360	824	11	6
June .... 14 ..	147	303	0	0
,, ..28 ..	247	891	15	6
Tons, 3344.				
Amount £10,109 13 0—Price £3 0 6				
July .... 19 ..	552	1973	9	6
August .. 2 ..	493	1664	17	0
,, ..16 ..	351	1271	16	6
,, ..30 ..	356	1122	19	6
Sept.. ..13 ..	450	1655	1	0
,, ..27 ..	550	2012	16	0
Nov..... 15 ..	715	2333	15	6
Dec. .... 6 ..	189	592	17	6
,, ..27 ..	130	489	2	0
Tons. 3786.				
Amount £13,116 14 6—Price £3 9 4				
1838.				
January 17 ..	189	708	15	0
February 14 ..	237	806	16	6
March ..14 ..	379	1337	9	6
April .... 4 ..	114	353	19	0
,, ..18 ..	321	991	17	0
May .... 16 ..	343	834	19	0
,, ..30 ..	310	924	3	0
June .... 13 ..	556	1404	10	0
,, ..27 ..	202	618	10	0
Tons, 2651.				
Amount £7960 19 0—Price £3 0 2				
July .... 11 ..	160	292	18	6
,, ..25 ..	263	807	7	0
August .. 8 ..	261	684	13	0
,, ..22 ..	201	562	2	6
Sept..... 5 ..	129	470	17	0
,, ..19 ..	205	741	10	0
October.. 3 ..	216	655	15	0
,, ..17 ..	169	610	14	0
,, ..31 ..	366	1203	10	6
Nov..... 14 ..	121	402	3	0
Dec. .... 19 ..	216	757	6	0
Tons, 2307.				
Amount £7188 16 0—Price £3 2 4				
1839.				
January.. 9 ..	131	512	1	0
,, ..30 ..	337	1207	0	6
February 13 ..	180	657	5	0
,, ..27 ..	97	344	7	0
March ..27 ..	600	1755	15	0
April .... 12 ..	272	978	14	0
May .... 8 ..	185	631	10	0
,, ..22 ..	301	980	19	0
June .... 12 ..	268	812	12	6
,, ..26 ..	162	471	6	0
Tons, 2533.				
Amount £8051 9 6—Price £3 6 6				

CRONEBANE AND TIGRONY.

1836.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
July .... 20 ..	421	1382	13	0
August .. 24 ..	431	2408	14	6
Sept..... 14 ..	230	1096	16	0
October 12 ..	217	578	4	6
Tons, 1299.				
Amount £5466 8 0—Price £4 4 2				
1837.				
January 25 ..	229	1203	0	6
February 8 ..	45	201	7	6
,, ..22 ..	118	404	13	6
April .... 12 ..	488	1395	15	6
,, ..26 ..	57	256	10	0
May .... 24 ..	49	231	10	6
Tons, 986.				
Amount £3692 17 6—Price £3 14 6				
August .. 16 ..	334	819	11	6
,, ..30 ..	499	1734	10	0
Sept..... 13 ..	116	484	6	0
October 11 ..	339	831	5	6
Nov..... 1 ..	523	1813	16	6
Dec. .... 6 ..	477	2414	7	0
Amount £8097 16 6—Price £3 10 9				
1838.				
February 14 ..	175	968	6	6
March ..14 ..	103	458	16	0
April .... 18 ..	167	668	2	0
May .... 16 ..	141	785	18	6
June .... 13 ..	105	353	5	6
,, ..27 ..	211	935	10	6
Tons, 902.				
Amount £4111 19 0—Price £4 11 2				
July .... 25 ..	171	815	18	0
August .. 8 ..	172	583	2	0
,, ..22 ..	53	228	16	6
Sept..... 5 ..	204	1136	8	6
,, ..19 ..	142	781	8	6
October.. 3 ..	139	732	15	0
,, ..17 ..	133	642	12	0
Tons, 1016.				
Amount £4921 0 6—Price £4 17 3				
1839.				
February 27 ..	148	766	7	0
March ..27 ..	227	1166	17	0
April .... 17 ..	861	2672	13	0
May .... 22 ..	77	395	4	0
,, ..26 ..	132	418	19	0
Tons, 1145.				
Amount £5319 19 0—Price £4 13 8				

CONNORREE.

1836.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
July .... 20 ..	96	607	1	6
August .. 3 ..	160	938	9	6
,, ..24 ..	93	478	6	6
Sept..... 14 ..	128	683	1	0
October.. 12 ..	56	170	16	0
,, ..26 ..	139	711	17	6
Nov..... 16 ..	85	251	17	6
,, ..30 ..	92	433	7	0
Tons, 819.				
Amount £4294 16 6—Price £5 4 0				
1837.				
January.. 4 ..	122	399	11	0
,, ..25 ..	62	204	15	0
February 8 ..	115	399	0	0
March ..29 ..	243	675	17	6
April .... 12 ..	84	182	0	0
,, ..26 ..	76	159	8	0
May .... 24 ..	66	122	2	0
June .... 14 ..	45	102	10	6
,, ..28 ..	99	220	10	0
August.. 2 ..	58	146	9	6
Tons, 911.				
Amount £3492 3 6—Price £3 3 6				
1838.				
April .... 18 ..	78	355	14	0
June .... 13 ..	153	660	0	6
,, ..27 ..	54	218	14	0
July .... 11 ..	94	333	11	6
August .. 22 ..	43	137	11	6
Sept..... 5 ..	46	139	19	6

CONNORREE—continued.

1838.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
,, ..19 ..	91	326	15	6
Nov..... 14 ..	79	478	8	0
Tons, 610.				
Amount £2830 13 6—Price £4 12 8				
1839.				
January.. 9 ..	125	405	4	0
March ..27 ..	86	750	3	6
Tons, 211.				
Amount £1155 7 6—Price £5 9 8				

BALLYGAHAN.

1836.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
July .... 20 ..	37	209	8	0
Sept..... 14 ..	50	246	7	6
Nov..... 16 ..	48	214	14	0
Tons, 135.				
Amount £870 9 6—Price £4 19 6				
1837.				
January.. 4 ..	39	164	9	0
April .... 26 ..	30	81	15	0
May .... 31 ..	17	44	12	6
June .... 14 ..	36	95	16	0
Tons, 122.				
Amount £386 12 6—Price £3 3 6				
August .. 30 ..	46	163	4	0
Dec. .... 6 ..	51	210	7	6

BALLYGAHAN—continued.

1837.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
Amount £373 11 6—Price £3 17 0				
1838.				
April .... 18 ..	88	333	4	6
May .... 2 ..	89	307	12	6
,, ..16 ..	55	224	2	6
June .... 13 ..	102	313	15	0
,, ..27 ..	72	266	8	0
Tons, 406.				
Amount £1445 2 6—Price £3 11 6				
August .. 22 ..	119	421	9	6
Sept..... 5 ..	121	333	3	0
October.. 3 ..	101	317	0	6
,, ..17 ..	69	254	15	0
,, ..31 ..	63	207	8	0
Nov..... 14 ..	89	319	15	6
Tons, 531.				
Amount £1753 11 6—Price £3 6 0				
1839.				
January 30 ..	69	238	0	0
February 13 ..	52	184	0	0
May .... 8 ..	51	183	17	6
,, ..22 ..	73	139	1	0
Tons, 244.				
Amount £615 18 6—Price £2 10 6				

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT TRURO.

July 18.

Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price. £ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.	Total Amount. £ s. d.
Mines Royal	Hallen Beagle	87		4 3 6	376 5 6	
——	Wheal Harmony..	54		5 6 6	271 11 6	
——	....	48		4 10 6	217 4 0	
——	....	53		5 13 6	286 5 6	
——	Wheal Damsel....	2		17 16 0	35 12 0	1186 18 6
2. English Co.	Wheal Jewel	76	221	5 9 0	414 4 0	
——	Consolidated Mines	41½		5 5 6	167 0 10	
——	Cook's Kitchen ..	64		3 9 6	222 8 0	
——	....	36		2 15 6	100 19 0	
——	Wheal Unity Wood	52		4 4 6	219 14 0	
——	Wheal Damsel....	24		5 13 6	135 0 0	
3. Vivian and Sons.	Consolidated Mines	109	303½	5 6 6	580 8 6	1319 5 10
——	Hallen Beagle	19		1 10 0	28 10 0	
——	Powey Consols....	76		5 1 0	388 16 0	
——	Polldice	80		5 1 0	402 10 0	
——	....	41		9 17 0	403 17 0	
——	South Caradon....	47½		5 12 0	248 12 0	
4. Freeman & Co.	Powey Consols ..	82	358½	4 16 0	393 12 0	2042 13 6
——	Cook's Kitchen ..	70		3 11 0	248 10 0	
——	....	28½		5 18 0	150 9 0	
——	Wheal Harmony..	25½		4 1 6	103 18 3	
——	Carharrack	27		2 6 0	67 2 0	
5. Grenfell and Co.	Tresavean..... ..	106	290	3 19 6	373 13 0	858 11 3
——	....	91		4 9 6	407 4 6	
——	....	79		5 10 0	434 10 0	
——	....	39		6 6 6	246 13 6	
——	....	77		2 17 6	221 7 6	
——	....	34½		7 7 6	254 8 9	
——	....	61		5 14 6	349 4 6	
——	....	51		6 7 0	333 17 0	
——	....	37		3 18 0	144 6 0	
——	Wheal Jewel.....	92		3 14 0	340 8 0	
——	....	72		3 3 6	228 12 0	
——	....	67		2 8 6	162 9 6	
——	Wheal Unity Wood	84		5 11 0	496 4 0	
——	Trethellan..... ..	100		3 14 0	370 0 0	
——	....	88		5 2 0	448 16 0	
——	Polldice	45		6 0 0	276 0 0	
——	Wheal Tolgus	20		2 9 6	49 10 0	
6. Crown Co.	Wheal Jewel.....	..	114½	p p 6	....	5089 4 3
7. Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	Consolidated Mines	31½	85½	5 5 6	167 0 10	836 7 3
——	Hallen Beagle	109		3 9 0	372 13 0	
——	Wheal Unity Wood	63		4 11 6	315 13 4	
——	Carharrack	63		3 15 0	236 5 0	
——	....	40		6 0 6	241 0 0	
8. Williams and Co.	Tresavean	116	311½	4 18 6	571 6 6	1352 11 4
——	....	168		5 14 0	613 12 0	
——	....	103		4 7 0	448 1 0	
——	....	99		3 14 6	366 16 6	
——	....	59		6 6 6	246 13 6	
——	....	34½		7 7 6	254 8 9	
——	Wheal Jewel.....	25½		9 9 6	238 7 3	
——	Consolidated Mines	111		6 12 0	732 12 0	
——	....	105		9 2 6	958 2 6	
——	....	104		5 6 8	564 4 0	
——	....	31½		5 5 6	167 0 10	
——	Hallen Beagle....	47		3 1 0	143 7 0	
——	....	40		3 7 0	134 0 0	
——	....	19		1 10 0	28 10 0	
——	Powey Consols ...	90		5 11 6	529 12 6	
——	South Caradon....	48½		5 12 0	248 12 0	
9. Vigurs and Co.	Wheal Jewel.....	112	115½	7 8 0	830 16 0	6349 5 10
——	....	79		7 18 0	624 2 0	
——	Cook's Kitchen ..	23½		5 18 0	139 9 0	
——	Wheal Harmony..	23½		4 1 6	102 18 3	
——	Carharrack	28		5 17 6	164 10 0	
			270			1943 13 3
			2903			£20,6 49 13 0

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT CAMBORNE.

Sampled July 17, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, Aug. 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price. £ s. d.	Purchasers.
E. Crofty	90 ..	3 16 0	Williams.
ditto	86 ..	4 0 6	——
ditto	78 ..	10 3 6	Freeman.
ditto	75 ..	3 4 0	——
ditto	73 ..	4 4 6	——
ditto	70 ..	4 7 0	Williams.
ditto	67 ..	2 4 0	P. Grenfell.
ditto	62 ..	4 9 0	Williams.
ditto	58 ..	2 10 6	P. Grenfell.
ditto	38 ..	1 16 6	——
ditto	22 ..	3 15 6	——
Longclose	97 ..	4 15 0	Williams.
ditto	66 ..	1 0 6	P. Grenfell.
ditto	40 ..	5 16 0	Williams.
United H.	92 ..	3 5 6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	71 ..	3 15 6	Freemans.
ditto	57 ..	10 4 6	——
ditto	54 ..	2 3 0	P. Grenfell.
ditto	32 ..	2 15 0	——
ditto	25 ..	4 8 6	Mines Royal
Dolcoath	75 ..	1 19 0	Nevill & Co.
ditto	66 ..	3 19 6	Vigurs & Co.
ditto	62 ..	6 15 0	——
ditto	42 ..	3 0 0	Freemans.
Dolcoath	55 ..	7 5 0	Freemans.
Fowey C.	90 ..	5 4 0	——
ditto	75 ..	5 1 6	Williams.
ditto	72 ..	4 7 0	Freemans.
Wh. Lydia	67 ..	3 11 6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	62 ..	3 3 0	Freemans.
S. Trowan	51 ..	5 4 0	Mines Royal
Stray Park	41 ..	7 14 0	Williams.
ditto	37 ..	4 17 6	Vigurs & Co.
ditto	35 ..	9 16 0	Williams.
ditto	29 ..	2 12 0	——
S. Basset	75 ..	4 9 0	English Co.
ditto	55 ..	5 19 0	Vigurs & Co.
Tincroft	55 ..	2 12 0	Nevill & Co.
ditto	37 ..	2 10 6	——
ditto	30 ..	4 15 0	——
W. Harriet	63 ..	2 2 0	P. Grenfell.
ditto	29 ..	4 15 6	Mines Royal
Trewavas	86 ..	6 10 0	English Co.
East Pool	69 ..	5 13 0	Williams.
ditto	39 ..	6 8 6	Vigurs & Co.
Dunstanville	20 ..	3 11 0	Nevill & Co.
St. Roodar	7 ..	5 0 6	——

TOTAL PRODUCE.

		£	s.	d.
East Wh. Crofty, Longclose	923 ...	4033	9	0
United Hills	381	1179	19	6
Dolcoath	366	1024	19	0
Fowey Consols ..	949	1393	0	6
Wheal Lydia .. } South Trowan .. }	150	596	0	6
Stray Park	132	491	1	6
South Wh. Basset	139	661	0	0
Tincroft	135	399	17	6
Wh. Harriet.....	66	201	15	6
Wheal Trewavas ..	86	559	0	0
East Pool	79	396	11	6
De Dunstanville ..	20	71	0	0
St. Roodar Consols	7	23	0	0

Average standard, 11l. 6s.—Average produce, 6¼.—Average price, 4l. 5s. 6d.—Quantity of ore, 2,967.—Quantity of fine copper, 186 tons 14 cwt.—Amount of money, 11,324l. 15s. 6d.—Average standard of last sale, 10l. 2s. 6d.—Produce, 6¼.

Copper ore for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth. Mines and Parcels.—Carn Brea Mines, 70t.; Wheal Darlington, 64t.; Fowey Consols, 90t.; Wheal Treasury, 50t.; Great Wheal Fortune, Wheal Prosper, and Wheal Britton, 70t.; Treweekes, 57t.; Wheal Virgin, 50t.; Wheal Unity Wood and Union, 70t.; Lemart, 25t.; Wheal Julia, 16t.; Rollestone, 12t.; Tretoil, 9t.; St. Ives Consols, 4t.; Wheal Mary, 8t.; Wheal Trinity, 28.—Total, 500t.

No Sale on Thursday, August 15th.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA.

Copper Ores for sale on the 7th of August.—Bollymurtagh 57t., ditto 86, ditto 82, ditto 71, ditto 68, ditto 50, ditto 54, ditto 32, ditto 46, ditto 45, ditto 45—Chili 90, ditto 55, ditto 85, ditto 75, ditto 79, ditto 4—Allihies 90, ditto 82, ditto 50, ditto 50, ditto 50—Knockmahon 140, ditto 62, ditto 60—Cuba 150, ditto 120—Crenebane 80, ditto 30—Tigrony 40—Chili 76—Llandidno 45, ditto 22—Ballygahan 57—Colwe 47—Valparaiso 56—Lackamore 54—Total 2240 tons.

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA,

July 24.

Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price. £ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.	Total Amount. £ s. d.
1. English Co.	Cobre.....	95		16 0 0	1520 0 0	
——	....	77		16 5 6	1233 3 6	
——	....	39		20 4 6	666 13 6	
——	....	11		15 19 0	178 9 0	
——	Knockmahon	28		7 2 6	441 15 0	
——	....	87		6 10 6	567 13 6	
——	....	76		5 19 6	434 2 0	
——	....	24½		4 16 6	147 3 3	
——	....	13		9 19 0	127 8 0	5393 9 9
2. Freeman and Co.	Knockmahon	39	479½	7 4 6	216 15 0	
	Drwaycoed	25		7 9 0	183 9 0	401 15 0
3. Grenfells	Knockmahon	39½	53	4 16 6	147 3 3	
——	Ballymurtagh	135		2 17 0	366 5 0	
——	....	39		2 13 0	107 5 0	
——	....	58		2 14 6	153 12 0	
——	....	48		2 14 6	130 16 0	
——	....	46		2 19 6	125 14 0	
——	....	43		2 10 6	113 13 0	
——	Chili	87		17 3 6	979 19 6	
——	....	24		18 3 6	1344 19 0	
——	Laxey..... ..	35		2 9 0	93 15 0	
——	Simmea Dyllnan ..	19	871½	7 13 6	145 16 6	3709 19 9
4. Sims, Williams, & Co.	Cobre.....	144		11 16 6	1702 16 6	
——	.... ..	39		20 4 6	805 13 6	
——	Ballymurtagh	49		2 17 6	140 17 6	
——	Dolgelly.....	5	237	7 8 6	37 9 6	2747 17 0
5. Vivian and Sons.	Cobre..	102		13 12 0	1366 4 0	
——	....	47½		13 12 0	638 16 0	
——	Ballymurtagh	39		2 15 0	107 0 0	
——	....	76		2 13 0	200 0 0	
——	Allihies	77		8 18 0	685 6 0	
——	....	56		8 17 0	495 12 0	
——	Chili	55		16 11 0	910 5 0	
——	....	32		20 5 0	1421 10 0	
——	....	60		15 6 0	918 0 0	
——	Dolgelly.....	15	534½	5 8 0	81 0 0	6721 7 0
Williams and Co.	Cobre..... ..	56		20 8 0	1742 13 0	
——	....	64		20 9 0	1622 16 0	
——	....	126		14 16 6	3371 19 0	
——	Knockmahon	62		7 2 6	441 15 0	
——	....	107		9 0 0	963 0 0	
——	....	65		8 3 6	538 3 6	
——	....	39		9 0 6	351 19 6	
——	Allihies	101		8 5 0	838 15 0	
——	....	100		8 10 0

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Bank Stock, 8 per Cent..	187 6½	187 8½	...	188½ 4	188 2	189½ 1½
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	92⅝ ⅜	92⅝ ⅜	92⅝ ⅜	92⅝ ⅜	92⅝ ⅜	92⅝ ⅜
3 per Cent. Consols	91½ ⅜	92⅛	92⅛ ⅛	92 ⅛	91⅝ ⅜	91⅝ ⅜
3½ per Cent. Anns. ..... 1818.	....	....	100½	99⅞ ⅜	....	....
3 per Cent. Anns. ..... 1726.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3½ per Cent. Red. Anns. ..	99⅝ 100	100⅛ 100	100½ 100	99⅝ ⅜	100 99⅞	99⅝ 100
New 3½ per Cent. Anns. ..	99⅝ ⅜	99⅝ ⅜	99⅝ ⅜	99⅝ ⅜	99⅝ 9	99⅝ 9
New 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Long Anns. ..... 1859.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Anns. for 30 Years .... 1859.	14⅝	....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Ditto ..... 1860.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	....	....	14⅝
India Stock, 10½ per Cent...	252½ 3½	....	253½	253	252½ 1½	....
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per Cent. Anns. 1751	....	....	....	....	....	....
India Bonds, 4 per Cent.....	18 16 p	....	14 p	....	20 p	....
Exchequer-bills, 2d. 1⅝ 1860.	9 11	11 12 p	10 13	11 13 p	14 13	11 9 p
Ditto ..... £500.	12 10	13 12	11 14	13 14	16 14	13 11
Ditto ..... Small.	14 12	13 14	12 14	15 13	16 14	12 14
Ditto ..... Con.	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 p. Cent. Cons. for Op. Aug 29	92⅛	92⅝ ⅜	92⅛	92⅜ 1½	92⅜ 2	92⅛
Bank Stock for Op. Aug. 29	187⅛ 7	188½	....	188½ 9	188½	188
India Stock for Op. Aug. 29	....	....	....	252	252½	....

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Austrian, 5 per Cent. ...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	....	104	103½ ⅜	....	....	105
Brazilian	79½ 9	79½	79½	79⅝ 80	79	....
Ditto, 1829	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	....	....	29	....	....	....
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colombian, 6 per Cent. ..	31	....	30½ ½	....	....	31 30⅝
Ditto, 1824, ditto ...	32⅝	32⅝ ⅜	32⅝ ⅜	32⅝ ⅜	32⅝ ⅜	32⅝
Danish, 3 per Cent.	76	....	....	75½	....	....
Greek, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	....	24	23½	....	....	....
Ditto, deferred do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 6 per Cent. ...	....	29½	29½ 9	29½ 9½	29⅝ ⅜	29⅝ 9½
Ditto, def. do. 6. per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent. 1824	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	18½ 19	....	....	....	....	....
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	....	....	71½	....	....	....
Ditto, New 5 per Cent....	54⅝ ⅜	55⅛ ⅜	55⅜ ⅜	55⅛ ⅜	55⅛ ⅜	54⅝ ⅜
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	21⅝	20⅝ ⅜	20⅝ ⅜	20⅝	20⅝	20 19⅝
Prussian, 4 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent. ..	....	....	....	....	114	....
Spanish, 5 per Cent. Consols	19⅜ ⅜	19⅛ ⅜	19⅛	19 18⅞	19⅜	19⅛
Ditto, passive	4	....	....	4⅛	....	4⅛
Ditto, deferred	8⅛ ⅜	8⅝	8⅝	....	8⅝	....
Dutch, 2½ per Cent.	55⅛	55⅜ 5	55⅜	54⅝ ⅜	54⅝ ⅜	54⅝
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝ ⅜	103⅝ ⅜	103⅝ ⅜	103⅝ ⅜
Ditto, New, 1837	....	101⅛ ⅜	101⅛	....	101⅛ ⅜	101⅛

FRENCH FUNDS.

	PARIS					LONDON.	
	July 25	July 27	July 30	July 31.	Aug. 6	Aug 1	Aug 8
5 per Cent. Ann. ..	111f.85c.	111f.90c.	112f. 5c.	112f. 5c.	....	112f.	....
Rentes Lond. 1 mth.	25f.12½c.	25f.12½c.	25f.12½c.	25f.12½c.	....	25f. 40c.	....
ditto 3 mths.	24f.87½c.	24f. 90c.	24f. 90c.	24f. 90c.	....	....	....
4½ per Cent. Ann...	103f.75c.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exchange	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 per Cent. Ann. ..	103f.	102f.	103f.	103f.	....	....	....
Exchange	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per cent.	78f. 75c.	79f. 75c.	80f.	80f. 10c.	....	....	80f.
Exchange	....	....	....	....	....	....	25f. 40c.
Bank Shares	2750f.	2750f.	2750f.	2775f.	....	....	....

IRISH FUNDS,

Aug. 1, 1839.

Bank Stock	190	Royal Canal stock.....	35½
Government Debentures 5½ per ct.	91½	Patriotic Insurance 10 0 0	6½
Ditto Stock	3½ per ct.	89½	Provin. Bank of Ireland. 25 0 0	40
Ditto New.	3½ per ct.	90⅜	Hibernian Bank 25 0 0	25
Ditto ditto, reduced	4 per ct.	99⅞	Grand Canal Stock.....	27½
Consols	3 per ct.	91⅝	Mining Co. of Ireland .. 7 0 0	1½
City Debenture	4 per ct.	65	City of Dublin Steam Co. 100 0 0	117½
Exchequer Bills	2½ per diem	23	Kingstown Railway 60 0 0	3½

AMERICAN FUNDS.

New York 5 1855		91	Louisiana 5 1841, 7, 50, 2.		93½ 4
5 1856			Illinisipi .. 6 1861, 6, 71		
.. ..			INCORPORATED BANKS.		
Pensylvn. 5 1854			Per Cent.		
.. 1856			United States .... 5 1856..		23½ 115½
.. 1859			Louisiana State.. 10 1870..		
.. 1860, 62			Bank of Louisiana 8 1870..		
.. 1864		86½	N. Orleans, Canal & B. Co.		
Maryland 6 1870			City Bank		
Ohio 6 1856, 60		94	New York Life and Trust 5	40	
South Carolina .. 5 1866			Tennessee Planters 9		
Tennessee 6 1868			Mississippi.. 10		
Virginia 6 1857			Exchange at New York ..		109½ ⅜

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Aug. 7, 1839.

	Given for delivery.	Given for Bill at Usance.		Given for delivery.	Given for Bill at Usance.	
Amsterdam	12 6	12 5½	12 4	Barcelona	36½	— —
ditto at Sight	12 3	12 1½	11	Seville	— —	— —
Rotterdam	12 6½	12 4	12 4½	Gibraltar .. p. s. d.	48	— —
Antwerp	12 5	12 2	— —	Leghorn	39 55	39 10 39 15
Hamburgh Mrc. B.	13 12	13 .0½	13 10½	Genoa	25 75	25 62½ 25 87½
Altona	13 12½	— —	— —	Milan	31	— —
Paris, 3 days' sight	25 35	25 25	25 27½	Venice, .. p. 6 d. L.	47	— —
Ditto	25 60	25 37½	25 57½	Naples	40	40½ 40¾
Marseilles	25 65	25 55	25 60	Palermo	120 oz	120½ —
Bordeaux	25 65	— —	— —	Messina	120	120½ —
Frankfort on Main.	153½	153	— —	Lisbon	34⅝	34⅞ 35
Petersburg p. rouble	10⅝	— —	— —	Oporto	34⅝	34⅝ 35
Berlin .. cur. dollt.	7 0	— —	— —	Rio Janeiro	37	— —
Vienna ef ..... do.	10 0	10 3½	10 4	Bahia	37	— —
Trieste ditto	10 7	10 4	10 4½	Buenos Ayres	— —	— —
Madrid	37½	37⅝	37¾	Madras	— —	— —
Cadiz	37½	37⅝	37¾	Calcutta	— —	— —
Bilboa	36½	— —	— —	New York & Philad	46½ 6	— —

PRICES OF METALS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Copper, Brit.—Cake	ton	92	0	0	Iron, Brit.—Pig, No. 1	ton	6	0	0
Tile	do.	90	0	0	Bar	ton	9	0	0 to 10	5	0
Sheets	do.	0	0	11	Do. Carg. in Wales		9	5	0
Bottoms	do.	0	1	0	Bolts	ton	10	15	0
Foreign—S. Am. dy 57s. cwt.) Ld..	ton	80	0	0	Nail Rods	ton	11	5	0
Tin, Brit.—Blocks	cwt	4	0	0	Hoops	ton	12	10	0
Bars	do.	4	2	0	Sheets, single	ton	13	10	0
Plates, common i.c. 1 12 0 to	box	1	14	0	(Others in proportion.)				
to best, per i.x. 1 18 0 ..	box	2	0	0	Foreign— Swedes, cn. 5d. free	ton	14	10	0
box. i.x.x 2 4 0 ..	box	2	6	0	for Steel, (var.				
Wasters of the above Mks. 3s. less, all others 6s. less.					Duty 20s. mks.) free	to 16	0	0 to 25	0	0
(Others in proportion.)					Russian com.... free		13	10	0
Foreign— Banca, bd. cwt.		3	19	0	P.s.l..... free		14	10	0
duty 20s. { Straits, bd. cwt.		3	14	0	C.c.w.o.. free		13	10	0
per cwt Dam,.. bd. cwt.		4	4	0	Steel, Brit.—Blistered, various quality) free		25	0	0 to 45	0	0
Lead, Brit.—Pig	ton	19	5	0	Shear do. do.		42	0	0 ..	94	0	0
Sheet	free	20	0	0	Cast do. do.		45	0	0 ..	84	0	0
Shot	free	22	0	0	Foreign— Swedes in kgs bd free		15	10	0
Red	free	21	0	0	Duty 20 { Do. Faggots bd. free		19	0	0
White (dry) .. free		20	0	0	per cent. { Milan ..... bd. free		20	0	0
Do. (pd. in oil) free		22	0	0	Quicksilver—(dy. 1d. per lb.)				
Litharge ..... free		21	0	0	bd.		0	1	10
Foreign—Span. dy. 40s. per ton.) bd..... free		18	10	0					

GOLD AND SILVER.

Foreign Gold in Bars (standard)	per oz.	£3	18	0
Foreign Gold in Coin, Spanish Doubloons		0	0	0
.... 20 Franc pieces.....		0	0	0
New Dollars		0	4	10½
Silver in Bars (standard)		0	5	0½

TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, from Aug. 5 to Aug. 9.

	Satur.	Sunday.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Friday
Morning	7 14	8 12	9 40	11 20	— —	1 4	1 56
Afternoon	7 45	8 58	10 34	11 58	0 35	1 32	2 19

PRICES OF SHARES.

BRITISH MINES.

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid.	Last Paid.	Lowest Price.	Present Price.
500	Anglesey	100	5	10	8 8	10
1,800	Arigna Iron & Coal Co.	50	34	..	..	—
4,000	Bisnop Bridge	5	5	1½	1 1½	1
8,000	Blaenavon	50	40	42	42 42	
8,000	British Tin	25	25	¼	¼ ¼	
19,000	British Iron	50	50	8½	8½ 8½	
1,000	Cariggan	..	1½	1½	1 1	
100	Copper Bottom	..	41	30	29½ 30	
2,000	Cornubian Lead Co. ..	..	3½	4½	4 4½	
6,000	Cornwall Great United	12	9	2	2 2	
5,000	Dartmoor Consols	5	5	3	3 3	
10,000	DurhamCountyCoalCo.	50	30	..	.. ..	—
2,000	East Cornwall Tin, &c.	6	6	3	2½ 3	
2,560	East Wheal Strawberry	7	7	4	4 4	
1,200	East Mulberry Hills ..	3½	3½	2	2 2	
4,000	English	25	12½	2	1½ 2	
3,200	Great Wh. Prosper....	25	7½	5	5 5	
10,000	Hibernian	50	10½	4½	4½ 4½	
1,000	Holmbush	100	4	35	35 35	
2,000	Isle of Serk (Guernsey)	..	6½	11	11 11	
12,000	Kellowerris	5	7½	¼	¼ ¼	
600	Llwyndyrus.....	..	5	7½	7½ 7½	
20,000	Mining Co. of Ireland	25	7	15½	15½ 15½	
6,000	Perran Consols	3½	3½	1½	1½ 1½	
3,000	Polberon Consols	10	10	1	1 1	
6,000	Polbreen	5	4	1¼	1 1	
2,000	Relistian	..	..	15	15 15	
5,000	Redmoor Consolidated	5	4½	2½	2½ 2½	
10,000	Rhymney Iron.....	50	40	35½	35½ 35½	
8,000	St. Hilary	2½	1½	¼	¼ ¼	
800	South Towan	10	10	6	6 6	
4,000	Tregollan	5	3	3¼	3¼ 3½	
6,000	Trevorgus.....	5	5	¼	¼ ¼	
4,600	Treleigh Consols.....	5	4½	1	1 1	
4,500	Tamar Consols.....	5	3	2½	2½ 2½	
6,000	Tin Croft	10	6¾	5	4½ 5	
198	Trevaskus.....	..	60	50	45 45	
3,000	Trewolvas.....	10	8	1½	1½ 1½	
4,000	United Hills...	5	5	10	¾ ¾	
2,000	Wendron	8	8	3	3 3	
2,300	West Cork.....	50	50	..	.. —	
5,000	Wheal Brothers	20	20	3	¼ ¼	
5,000	Wh. Harm. & Montague	10	10	3	4½ 4½	
6,000	Wicklow Copper.....	5	5	¾	¾ ¾	
5,820	West Wheal Jewel....	8	7	4½	4½ 4½	
800	Wherry Mine	15	12	12	12 12	
20,000	Western Mining Asso.	5	1	..	.. —	
5,000	Wheal Sisters	..	4	¼	¼ ¼	
256	Wh. Prosper (Stithians)	..	4½	4½	4½ 4½	

FOREIGN MINES.

4,000	Alten Mining Company	15	12½	11	11	11
10,000	Anglo Mexican Co. ..	100	100	1	1	1
3,374	Do. Subscription	25	25	2½	2½	2½
2,000	Bolanos	150	150	100	97½	97½
	Ditto Scrip	..	25	43	43	43
10,000	Brazilian Imperial	35	20	15½	15½	15½
10,000	Bolivar	20	20	2½	2	2½
10,000	Ditto Scrip.....	10	10	2	3	
10,000	Cata Branca—Brazilian	10	6½	8	8	8
10,000	Candonga Mining Co.	20	7½	5	5	5
	Ditto registered ..	20	7½	3½	3½	3½
12,000	Cobre Copper Company	40	40	40	40	40
8,580	Colombian Co. regis...	55	55	3½	3½	¼
1,500	Ditto, New...	11	11	..	..	—
10,000	Copiapo Mining Co. ..	20	13½	10	10	10
20,000	General Mining Association.....	20	18	7½	7½	7½
5,351	Mexican Company....	60	56½	5	5	¼
6,000	Mocaubas and Cocaes	25	25	12½	12½	12½
5,000	Minas Geraes	20	10	¼	6	7
2,000	New Granada	10	8	..	..	—
14,582	{ Real del Monte, regis.	54½	54	7	7	7
	{ Do. unregistered ..	54½	..	8	8	8
	Ditto Loan Notes	150	150	160	160	160
2,500	Rio de Anori.....	..	3½	..	..	—
11,000	St. John d'el Rey	20	14	3½	3½	3½
20,000	United Mexican	4	40	11	11	11
	Red New Scrip	..	2	2	2½	
	Black Scrip.....	..	3	4	4¼	
14,000	Zacatecas Mining Co.	5	5	4	3½	4

RAILWAYS.

....	Ayrsomt.....	25	6	..	..	—
6,300	Birmingham and Derby	100	80	65	64	64
9,500	Birming. & Gloucester	100	50	32½	29	29
7,500	Birm. Brist. & Th. Junc.	25	18	9	9	9
650	Bolton and Leigh	100	100	61	61	61
641	Ditto ¼ Shares.....	25	25	..	..	—
15,000	Bristol and Exeter.....	100	25	10	10	10
1,172	Cant. & Whitstable....	50	50	..	..	—
350	Cheltenham	100	100	1½	1½	1½
5,000	Chester & Birkenhead	50	35	42½	42½	42½
5,000	Chester and Crewe ...	50	35	24½	24½	24½
3,500	Do Extension	50	5	3	3	3
7,500	Chelten. & Gl. Western	100	40	4	4	4
14,000	Chelt. Oxford and Tring	100	5	6½	6½	6½
2,000	Clarence	100	32	35½	35½	35½
6,000	Dublin and Drogheda	100	10	8	8	8
	Dublin and Kingstown	..	60	70	70	70
8,000	Dublin and Kilkenny..	100	2½	¼	¼	¼
800	Durham Junction	100	90	..	..	—
7,500	Durham S. W. Junction	20	3½	..	..	—
2,040	Durham & Sunderland	50	50	45	39	45
3,000	Deptford Junction	20	7	1	1	1
60,000	Eastern Counties	25	16	6½	6½	6½
5,000	Edinb. Leith & Newha.	20	7	4	4	4
18,000	Edinburgh & Glasgow	50	16½	9	9	9
2,500	Forest of Dean	50	50	40	40	40
12,500	Glasg., Paisley, & Ayrsh.	50	20	16	16	16
16,000	Glasg., Paisley, & Green.	25	11	7½	7½	7½
10,915	Grand Junction	100	100	283	282	282
10,914	Do. New	50	20	20½	20½	20½
10,000	Great North of England	100	40	25	25	25
25,000	Great Western.....	100	63	71½	70½	70
	Ditto New	..	5	7½	7½	7½
8,000	Gt. Leinster & Munster	100	5	..	..	—
8,000	Hull and Selby.....	50	30	14½	14½	14½
6,650	Lanncaston & Victoria	25	7	..	..	—
2,100	Leeds and Selby	100	100	70	70	70
2,000	Leicester and Swaning.	50	50	35½	35½	35½
5,100	Liverpool & Manchester	100	100	194	194	194
12,021	Do. ½ Shares.....	25	25	46½	46½	46½
7,500	Do. ¼ do.	50	50	27	27	27
24,000	Lond. & Blackwall	25	15	10½	9¾	10½
20,000	London and Greenwich	20	20	10	5½	5½
	Ditto New	..	20	19½	19½	19½
35,000	London and Birmingh.	100	90	62	62	62½
25,000	Do. ½ Shares	25	25	27	24	24
	Do. New	50	8	25½	24	24
14,000	London & Croydon Tr.	20	16½	1	16½	16½
6,000	Do. Scrip	15	12½	11	11½	11
6,664	Do. (New Scrip)..	20	7	8½	8½	8½
20,000	London & Southampton	..	..	45	44½	45
16,000	London & South., New	20	20	20	20	20
26,000	Lond. & Brighton	20	20	21¼	20½	20½
12,000	London Grand Junction	..	..	..	..	—
2,000	Llanelly.....	100	72	70	70	70
14,000	Manchester and Chester	..	24	..	..	—
15,000	Manchester and Leeds	100	80	33½	33½	33½
10,000	Do. (New)	50	5	3½	3½	3½
10,000	Manchest. South Union	100	5	3	3	3
1,000	Manchester & Oldham	100	8	..	..	—
80,000	Manchester & Birming.	70	21	10½	10½	10½
15,000	Do. Extension	70	7	5½	5½	5½
4,000	Maryport & Carlisle .	50	27	7	7	7
10,000	Midland Counties	100	70	5	5	5
3,000	Newcastle and Carlisle	100	100	102	102	102
12,000	North Midland.....	100	75	71	70½	70½
12,000	Northern and Eastern	100	100	7½	7	7½
600	North Union	100	100	65	65	92
	Do. New	..	..	40	44	44
2,000	Preston and Wyre	50	50	42	42	42
2,500	Preston and Wigan	..	20	30	30	30
	St. Helen's & Runcorn	100	100	..	..	—
1,500	Stanhope and Tyne	100	100	..	..	—
1,000	Stockton & Darlington	100	100	200	200	200
1,000	Do. ½ Shares	50	50	..	..	—
3,000	South Durham.....	50	2½	¼	¼	¼
4,000	Sheffie d & Rotherham	25	25	..	..	—
28,000	South Eastern	50	12	4	3½	4
	Ditto New	..	15	4½	3½	4½
40,000	South Western (Steph.)	50	1	¼	¼	¼
5,000	Thames Haven	50	5	4½	4½	4½
5,000	Warrington & Newton	100	100	..	..	—
1,400	Westminster & Brompton	50	7	¼	¼	¼
5,000	West Durham	50	5	..	..	—
6,000	York & North Midland	50	50	30	30½	30½

PRICES OF SHARES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid.	Last Paid.	Lowest Price.	Present Price.
10,000	Anglo Mexican Mint	10	10	10½	10¼	10½
10,000	Anti Dry Rot.....	25	17½	7	6¾	7
10,000	Asphalte (Claridge)..	20	5	5¼	3½	3½
10,000	Asphalte (U. S.).....	20	2	¼	¼	¼
10,000	Australian Agriculture.	100	27½	45	44½	45
8,500	Brit. Rock & Patent Salt	50	35	12	12	12
8,000	Bahia Steam	10	7	5½	5½	5½
2,500	Bitumen Bastenne, &c.	20	3	¼	¼	¼
6,000	Brit. Americ. Land Co.	..	33	14	14	14
20,000	Brit. Agricu. Loan Co.	105	5	..	..	—
6,000	Canada Company	100	82½	32½	31½	31½
200,000	Canada (Upper) Bonds	..	..	91½	91½	91½
5,000	Eastern Coast of Central America (Deb.	20	15½	3½	4½	4½
5,000	Droitwich Patent Salt	25	25	14½	14½	14½
2,122	Do. Proprietors	100	..	..	..	—
10,000	Edinbur. & Leith Glass	..	16	..	..	—
2,500	Essex Marine Salt ..	20	8	..	..	—
1,000	Equitable Discount So.	100	25	..	..	—
2,760	Equitable Rever. Soc.	100	40	4	4	4
20,000	General Steam Navig.	15	14	25½	25½	25½
2,100	Hungerford Market..	100	..	..	..	—
10,000	India Steam Ship Co.	50	2	..	..	—
10,000	Irish Waste Land Co.	50	1	¼	¼ ¼	
8,000	Lond. Rever. Inter. So.	50	16	6	6 6	
1,500	London Corn Exchan.	..	..	25	25	25
8,000	Lond. Caoutchouc Co.	12½	12½	12½	12	12½
50,000	Lond. Equit. Loan Co.	10	2	..	..	—
5,000	London Cemetery Co.	25	12	11½	11½	11½
50,000	Mexican South Amer.	10	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
	New Corn Ex.	..	37½	20½	20½	20½
	New Brunswick (Land	..	37	10	10	10
10,000	Rio Doce.....	25	4	2½	2½	2½
2,754	Rever. Interest Society	100	100	136	136	136
2,633	Ditto New	100	80	114	114	114
220	S. Devon Shipping Co.	50	50	..	..	—
2,000	Shotts Iron Foundry	50	48	53	53	55
10,000	South Australian	25	12	12½	12½	12½
10,000	Safety Carriage Co...	5	3	3½	3	3½
4,000	Thames Tunnel.....	50	30	9¾	9½	9¾
10,000	Van Diemen's Land..	100	18	9½	9½	9½

CANALS.

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid.	Last Paid.	Lowest Price.	Present Price.	Last Paid.
1,760	Ashton and Oldham..	98	98	180	7	Mar.	
1,482	Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	113	113	71	4	Oct.	
720	Barnsley	160	160	280	14	Jan.	
1,260	Basingstoke	100	100	5	..	—	
1,095	Brecknock & Abergav.	150	150	90	5	Jan.	
8,000	Birming. 1-16th Share	7½	7½	22½	9½	June	
4,000	Do. & Liverpool Junct.	100	100	26	..	—	
477	Bolton and Bury	250	250	..	6	Jan.	
712	Bridgwater & Taunton	100	100	..	3	Aug.	
400	Cheimer & Blackwater	100	100	101	4	Jan.	
16,000	Carlisle	..	21½	..	..	—	
500	Coventry.....	100	100	690	45	Nov.	
1,500	Chesterfield.....	..	..	..	..	—	
460